

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 55

21 March 1978

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GENERAL

PRC ABSTAINS FROM UN VOTE ON ISRAELI TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW201717Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council today adopted a resolution calling upon Israel immediately to cease its military action and withdraw its forces forthwith from all Lebanese territory.

The resolution calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. Under the terms of the resolution, the Security Council decides to establish a United Nations interim force for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

The adoption of the resolution came after the council met for the last three days to consider the Middle East situation on the request of Lebanon following the recent Israeli armed aggression against Lebanon.

Lebanese Representative Ghassan Tuwayni condemned the Israeli aggression, stressing that such an outrage should not go unchallenged. He asked the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli invaders and restoration of his country's sovereignty.

Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization Zuhdi Labib Tarzi pointed out that under the pretext of destroying the "terrorist camps", the Israeli Zionists wanted to destroy the Palestinian people, who had been driven into Lebanon by the Israeli Zionists.

Refuting the fallacy that Israeli action was for obtaining more security for Israel, Egyptian Representative Ahmad 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid observed that security could not prevail unless a just peace was based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and a solution to the Palestinian question in all its aspects, recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people.

Speakers from many other countries, including Jordan and Syria, condemned Israel's expansionist policy and demanded immediate cessation of armed aggression against Lebanon and prompt withdrawal of the Israeli invaders from the Lebanese territory.

The resolution was adopted with 12 votes in favour, two abstentions, China did not participate in the voting.

Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li pointed out in his statement that the draft resolution fails to condemn the Israeli armed aggression against Lebanon and to support the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people. China has always held a different position in principle on the question of sending the United Nations force, because such a practice may pave the way for the superpowers' interference. China, therefore, expresses its reservation and has decided not to participate in the voting on the said draft resolution.

Lai Ya-li said: The Chinese delegation has listened attentively to the statements made by the representatives of Lebanon and other Arab countries and of the Palestine Liberation Organization. We fully support the complaints and condemnation they have made in categorical terms against the aggression committed by the Israeli Zionists.

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The Chinese delegation expresses profound sympathy and solicitude to the Lebanese and Palestinian people. We express our utmost indignation at and strongly condemn the aggression and brutal crimes committed by the Israeli Zionists.

He pointed out that the Israeli Zionists always use the protection of "Israel's security" as a pretext for launching aggression and expansion. The Israeli defence minister haughtily declared that Israel had decided to "clean up once and for all" the Palestinian armed forces in south Lebanon so as "to form a security belt." He asserted: "We will control the area as long as necessary." These extremely insolent assertions have laid bare the expansionist nature of Begin and his like who committed aggression behind the smokescreen of "defence" and "security."

He said that the two superpowers have long been engaging in overt and covert struggle over the Middle East question with the same purpose of controlling the Middle East and impairing the national rights of the Arab and Palestinian people. Their only difference lies in the fact that while one superpower supports Israel openly, the other superpower does so under the cloak of being the "natural ally" of the Arab people and under the signboard of "supporting national liberation movements." It is with the connivance and support of the two superpowers that Israel has for years time and again launched wars of aggression against the Arab countries, occupied vast tracts of Arab territories and made large numbers of Palestinians homeless, thus reducing the situation in the Middle East to a state of prolonged flux and great tension. The Arab and Palestinian people are heroic people. Confronted with the ferocious enemy, they have been carrying on courageous and tenacious struggles for the cause of national liberation. The Israeli Zionists' intransigence can only run wild for a time, because it is not the Israeli Zionists and the superpowers but the hundreds of millions of Arab people who eventually determine the destiny of the Middle East.

Lai Ya-li said: The Chinese Government and people always stand four-square behind the people of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover lost territories and regain national rights. We are firmly against Israeli aggression and against the contention between the two superpowers in the Middle East.

The Chinese delegation considers that the Security Council should uphold justice and explicitly adopt a resolution strongly condemning the Israeli atrocities of aggression and demanding an immediate end to all Israel's acts of aggression and an immediate withdrawal of all its aggressor troops from Lebanon's territory; at the same time, the Security Council should call on the people of the world to give firm support to the government and people of Lebanon as well as the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli aggression.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS RHODESIAN REGIME

OW181320V Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council today adopted a resolution strongly condemning the illegal racist Ian Smith regime for its recent armed invasion of the Republic of Zambia.

The resolution commends the Republic of Zambia and other frontline states for their continued support to the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

It reaffirms that the liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa are necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region. The resolution was adopted after a 3-day meeting of the Security Council at the request of Zambia to consider the latest and unprovoked act of aggression by the forces of the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia against Zambia.

The minister for foreign affairs of Zambia, Siteke G. Mwale, enumerated facts in his speech to show the barbaric act of aggression against his country by the forces of the Smith regime from March 6 to 8. The wanton invasion, he said, was a premeditated act of aggression in violation of Zambia's airspace, territorial integrity and sovereignty. These acts of subversion, provocation and aggression against Zambia and other frontline countries were ultimately calculated to undermine them economically and politically, thereby attempting to coerce them into abandoning their firm support for the just and legitimate liberation struggle.

Speaking on behalf of the African group, Representative of Upper Volta Dimbon Banba noted that the aggression against Zambia by the Smith regime formed an integral part of the sinister plan of Smith and Vorster to destabilize southern Africa. He asked the Security Council to take effective measures to put an end to the Smith regime.

Representative of Mozambique Jose Carlos Lobo pledged his country's unreserved support for the efforts of the people of Zimbabwe to liberate themselves from the chains of colonial racist domination and oppression. Representative of Botswana Tomas Tlou pointed out that neither internal repression nor attacks against neighbouring countries by the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia could stop the just cause, and victory would be on the side of the people of Zimbabwe.

Speaking as representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, George Silundika lashed out at the Smith regime for its racist suppression at home and flagrant aggression abroad. The Patriotic Front, he declared, was resolutely committed to bringing down the Rhodesian fascist regime by armed struggle.

Representatives from Kuwait, Jamaica and other countries, particularly the African states, all accused the illegal Smith regime of its racial and aggressive policies and extended unqualified support to the just struggle against racism, colonialism and imperialism waged by the people of Zimbabwe and the frontline states.

Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said: While frenziedly pressing forward with its "internal settlement" fraud, the Smith racist regime has recently been stepping up its repression at home and aggression abroad. It has reached a new high in its reactionary arrogance. Following its armed incursion into Botswana on February 27, the Smith regime launched another large-scale attack on Zambia by air and ground forces, causing heavy losses to the life and property of the Zambian people. Such a desperate act of the Smith racist regime constitutes not only a serious encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of Zambia but also a rabid provocation to the entire African people and the people all over the world. The Smith regime is attempting to resort to military force to coerce Zambia and other frontline countries into withdrawing their support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people. This does not in any way show its strength, but reveals precisely that it is feeble and is nearing its doom.

The Chinese representative added: It is a sacred duty for the frontline countries and other African states to extend support in military, political, economic and other fields to the Zimbabwe people's struggle in accordance with the principles of the OAU Charter and resolutions in order to realize the complete emancipation of the whole African Continent. No matter how the racists employ their schemes and intrigues under the protection and support of one superpower, and no matter how the other superpower that styles itself the "natural ally" of the African people tries to meddle in and undermine the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa, they cannot change the Smith racist regime's ignominious end of meeting its final doom.

Lai Ya-li said in conclusion: The Chinese delegation strongly condemns the Smith racist regime for its criminal acts of aggression against Zambia, firmly supports Zambia and other countries in southern Africa in their just struggle against colonialism and racism, and expresses great admiration for the just position taken by the Zambian Government and people in defying brute force and supporting firmly the struggle of the Zimbabwe people. The Chinese delegation holds that the Security Council should adopt a resolution sternly condemning the criminal acts of aggression committed by the Smith racist regime against Zambia, and commending and supporting the just stand of Zambia.

DELEGATES' SPEECHES AT CLOSING SESSION OF UNESCAP NOTED

OW182235Y Peking NCNA in English 1543 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--The 34th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific closed here today. Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran, chairman of the current session, presided over and spoke at the closing ceremony. Attending the session were delegates of 27 countries and regions in Asia and the Pacific area, observers of 19 countries of Africa, Asia and the Pacific area and representatives of a number of international organizations. The session examined the fulfillment of the UNESCAP plan in the past year, discussed its activities in the future and adopted resolutions concerning the economic and social problems in the region.

In their general speeches, most delegates from Third World countries expressed dissatisfaction with the present unreasonable international economic relations and called for the establishment of a new international economic order and the implementation of the proposal for diverse commodities put forth at the UN Conference on Trade and Development. The Sri Lanka delegate said: "In order to promote the economic and social progress of the developing countries, to narrow the gap between the rich and poor countries, the world economic relations must be reformed." "One important aspect of reforming the old international economic relations," he continued, "is to put into effect the proposal for the diverse commodities put forth at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development," and "strive for stable, favourable and reasonable prices for export commodities of the developing countries". The Iranian delegate said: The developing countries should make joint efforts for establishing an equitable and fair new international economic order.

Many delegates pointed out in their speeches that the developing countries should develop their national economies self-reliantly.

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The Thai delegate said that the developing countries should tap and use the natural resources of their own countries in the spirit of self-reliance. The Philippine delegate said that his country will rely on its own strength in the coming five years, give priority to the development of agriculture and achieve self-sufficiency in food and even a surplus.

Quite a few delegates stressed the importance of strengthening regional economic and technical cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The Pakistan delegate said that the developing countries should coordinate their stand and strengthen technical cooperation. The Nepalese delegate said that the countries in the region should cooperate with each other to realize economic independence. Some delegates accused developed countries of "protectionism" and shifting economic crises onto others.

The session decided that the 35th UNESCAP session will be held in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, from March 5 to 16 next year.

UNITED STATES

PERSECUTION OF BLACKS PROTESTED IN WASHINGTON

OW201731Y Peking NCNA in English 1656 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--About 8,000 people, carrying placards and shouting slogans, demonstrated outside the White House on March 18 to protest against the persecution of the black people and demand the release of nine members of the "Wilmington 10" who remain in jail, according to Washington reports.

The so-called Wilmington 10 case was framed up by the local authorities of Wilmington, North Carolina, in order to put down the struggle of the black people. Framed and convicted of arson in 1972, nine black men and one white woman were arrested and sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison. Three main witnesses of the case admitted last March that they had lied in their testimony after State Prosecutor Jay Stroud had bribed and intimidated them. Although the ins and outs of the case have been made known to the public, the nine black men remain in jail.

Recently, the governor of North Carolina once again declined to set free the nine, which aroused indignation among American people of various circles. Mass demonstrations have been staged in various parts of the country to protest against the persecution of the innocent blacks.

HUNGARY, UNITED STATES SIGN TRADE ACCORD

OW191238Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--A trade agreement between Hungary and the United States was signed here yesterday by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro and U.S. Ambassador to Hungary Philip M. Kaiser, it was reported here. The two countries will grant most-favoured-nation treatment to each other in foreign trade, according to the agreement.

Up to now, the U.S. levies an average of 15 percent tariff on imports from Hungary. When the decision on most-favoured-nation treatment is put into effect, the United States will collect only a 5-percent tariff on Hungarian imports. At the same time, Hungary will change its existing high rate of tariff imposed on U.S. goods. This agreement will not be effective until it is approved by the U.S. Congress and the Hungarian National Assembly.

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SOVIET UNION

SOVIETS SEEK TO DOMINATE MIDEAST OIL SUPPLY ROUTES

OW201932Y Peking NCNA in English 1750 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "USSR Looks to Sea Lanes for Oil"]

[Text] Peking 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Soviet social imperialists are casting a covetous eye on the oil supply routes on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean while extending their claws to the Horn of Africa.

Domination of oil supply routes on the sea was what the Soviet Union aimed at when it started a large-scale military intervention into the Horn of Africa.

Oil has always played a particularly important part in imperialist wars for world domination. This was borne in mind by the imperialists of yesterday as strongly as it is by the Soviet social imperialists today.

The two world wars bore out the importance of oil supply. The First World War saw a race in "oil diplomacy" between the belligerents just to obtain energy for their new-type armaments. The more widespread the war grew, the heavier their reliance on oil. The sea routes for oil tankers became life-lines for the belligerents. "Oil is as vitally important as blood"; "the waves of oil pushed our army to the short of victory," so commented the politicians of some victor countries.

Short supply of oil was a handicap for Hitler through out the Second World War. Though in the early days of the war the U.S. Texaco helped the Third Reich tide over some of the difficulties caused by the British naval blockade, later on the shortage of oil supply became an Achilles' heel for the Nazi armed forces. There is a vivid account in this connection in "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich." On the eve of the Third Reich's collapse, the "fuehrer conferences" were almost dominated by talk of the fuel shortage. The author wrote that there was "such an acute shortage of gasoline that a good part of the desperately needed fighter planes had to be grounded and were destroyed on the fields by allied air attacks. Many a panzer division could not move for lack of fuel for their tanks" and "many ships had to lie idle because of lack of fuel".

The supply of oil weighs heavily in a modern war. The intense rivalry for world domination between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, makes a new world war inevitable someday and their present struggle for control of the oil-rich Persian Gulf and oil supply routes on the Indian Ocean represents one more step in their preparations for that war.

The Horn of Africa is an important strategic area in the superpower contention. It stands close to the Persian Gulf from where one oil tanker steers out every ten to fifteen minutes in the direction of the United States, Western Europe, Japan or other destinations through one of the following three sea lanes. Of the two that pass by the Horn of Africa, one goes westward to the Red Sea and through the waters of Somalia and Ethiopia, the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean till it reaches the Atlantic. This is a shorter and more economical one. The other goes southward to the Indian Ocean and passes by Somalia and other east African countries and the Cape of Good Hope, and from there to the Atlantic. This is one used by supertankers.

The Soviet Union has long been covetous of the Horn of Africa. It made infiltration into the area as early as the late 1960's by taking advantage of the dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia over issues left over by colonial rule. During the past few years, four-fifths of Soviet warships in the Indian Ocean were plying the waters off the Horn of Africa. In April 1975, a host of Soviet warships held a manoeuvre on this oil transport route. Last November, it mobilized 15 percent of its air transport fleet force to open up a 10,000-kilometre-long emergency air corridor to airlift its munitions and military personnel to the area. Meanwhile, 27 Soviet warships were concentrated in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. These activities intensified tension in the area and posed a threat to the oil transport sea lane.

The Soviet threat to the oil supply routes has aroused the anxiety of the other superpower. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said that Soviet interference in the Horn of Africa "would endanger vital oil supplies for the U.S. and, even more, for its European and Japanese allies." An article in the New York TIMES pointed out: "When the Soviet Union moves its big tanks, men and satellite soldiers into areas that may dominate the energy of the Middle East and the sea lanes around the African Continent, Washington obviously has to decide how to react." According to American news services, a U.S. naval task force composed of four warships of the Seventh Fleet has entered the Indian Ocean from the Pacific.

The developments in the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean clearly demonstrate that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union in particular, are stepping up preparations for war. However, more and more people in this area have come to see the scheme of the two superpowers and are doing their utmost to seek a solution of the differences existing among themselves. Of late, Somalia withdrew all its military forces from the Ogaden area, a move taken to serve peace there. Now the whole world is keeping a close watch on Moscow and demanding that the Soviet Union withdraw from the Horn all its military personnel and Cuban military forces who have been dispatched there for interference. However, the Soviet Union has so far shown no sign of withdrawal. This can only serve to heighten people's vigilance against the Soviet moves and reinforce their unity against its war schemes.

Oil in the Persian Gulf belongs to the people of the Gulf countries and the oil supply line on the Indian Ocean is bound to become a route for developing trade and friendly exchanges among people the world over. History will bring hegemonists the same bitter fruits shared by Hitler and his like.

NORTH ASIA

PAN CHI MEETS WITH JAPANESE TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

OW172004Y Peking NCNA in English 1706 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Pan Chi, vice-minister of communications, met and had friendly talks with a delegation from the Transport Workers' Union of Japan here this afternoon and later gave a dinner in their honour.

The delegation is led by Yutaka Nakagawa, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Transport Workers' Union. The delegation has toured to Shanghai, Wushi, Nanking, Tsinan and the Shengli oilfield, as well as to Peking. It will leave Peking shortly for home.

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LIAO CHENG-CHIH, JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

OW200807Y Peking NCNA in English 0734 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this morning met with the delegation of the Exchange Association of World Youth and Juniors from Japan led by Takashi Fukaya.

Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese young friends. He hoped that the Chinese and Japanese young people would concert their efforts for the promotion of the cause of friendship between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Sun Ping-hua and Chia Hsueh-chien, secretary-general and council member of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The delegation will shortly leave Peking to tour southern China before going home.

DPRK-ROK RED CROSS TALKS OFF DUE TO MILITARY EXERCISE

OW201728Y Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday sent to the South Korean Red Cross Society a note postponing the working-level meeting between the two societies scheduled today, according to KCNA. On the eve of the scheduled meeting, the note says: The South Korean authorities, together with the U.S. aggressive armed forces, held a massive "joint South Korea-United States military exercise", a simulated all-out offensive against the North, in the areas close to the military demarcation line centering around Pannunjom, the venue of the working-level Red Cross meeting. This has resulted in an intense aggravation of the North-South relations and worsened the atmosphere for the meeting.

It says: In such a situation we consider that to hold the talks now does not accord with the mission of our humanitarian talks to alleviate the sufferings of fellow countrymen caused by the division and lay a stepping stone for the reunification of the country. Therefore, the 26th working-level meeting should have to be postponed. The note points out that the South Korean side should feel responsible for the postponement and make due efforts to create an atmosphere for talks and have the 26th working-level meeting at an early date.

SOUTH ASIA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LI HSIEN-NIEN VISIT TO BANGLADESH

Li, Huang Hua Continue Talks

OW201820Y Peking NCNA in English 1814 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien continued talks with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman at the presidential palace this morning. The talks proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Earlier Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua called on Advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shamsul Haq and held talks with him.

Speaks at Dacca Rally

OW202121Y Peking NCNA in English 2056 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Dacca Municipality held a mass rally this afternoon at Ramna Green to warmly welcome Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his party.

It is a fine day today. A festival atmosphere prevails in Ramna Green, where flowers are in full bloom. As Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, accompanied by Bangladesh Vice-President Abdus Sattar, entered the park, they were accorded a warm ovation by the participants of the rally. Two children presented Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife with fresh bouquets and garlanded them. After Vice-Premier Li and his wife mounted the colourfully decorated rostrum in the company of the Bangladesh vice-president, the band played the national anthems of China and Bangladesh.

Abdul Hasnal, chairman of the Dacca Municipality, delivered a welcoming speech at the rally. He, on behalf of the citizens of the city, extended very warm and hearty welcome to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. He said: "It is our firm belief that your august visit to Bangladesh will further strengthen the bonds of friendship, good will and cooperation that so happily exist between the peoples of our two countries."

He said: Bangladesh and the People's Republic of China are geographically close neighbors. The spiritual and cultural ties between our two peoples extend back a millennium in history. Your respected leader the late Premier Chou En-lai visited Dacca twice. The ancient and modern contacts between our two countries and our two peoples have cemented the brotherly ties between our peoples in a strong bond of friendship, amity and mutual respect. "Today our two peoples stand united solidly in their common aspirations and ideals. Both Bangladesh and the People's Republic of China belong to the Third World. Our two peoples stand shoulder to shoulder in our fight against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and other forms of domination and are together making all efforts for the promotion of peace and tranquility in the region and in the world."

He said: "Modern China's giant strides in national economic development and social progress of the people through self-reliance stand as an epitome of determination, self-sacrifice and perseverance of a people. The vision and statesmanship of your wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have won great respect and admiration. The people of Bangladesh are also inspired by the same ideals and are working tirelessly for the economic development of their country and for improving the quality and meaning of their lives."

He said: "We trust your stay in Bangladesh, though short, has been pleasant and fruitful.... I am sure your historic visit will further consolidate the friendly relations between our two peoples."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that Bangladesh is a beautiful and richly endowed country. On this land the Bengali people created a splendid civilization. But imperialist rule brought on them disasters and sufferings. And they carried on dauntless and unyielding struggles against imperialist oppression and exploitation. "Today, the Bangladesh people have inherited and are carrying forward the glorious tradition of the forefathers. Under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman, the government and people of Bangladesh are determined to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and persist in developing self-reliantly the national economy, and particularly agricultural production. On the international plane, they have pursued an independent policy of nonalignment, strengthened their unity with other Third World countries and developed friendly relations with all countries of the world, and play a positive role in international affairs."

"Bangladesh has achieved marked successes in the political, economic and diplomatic fields, and has won general admiration. As neighbours of Bangladesh, we sincerely rejoice over every one of your successes and wish you still greater victories in the future."

He said: "Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people have smashed the antiparty 'gang of four' of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan who attempted to ruin our country and people, and have emerged victorious from a most difficult period. The whole nation now enjoys stability and unity. The prolonged stagnation of our national economy caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang has been terminated. Acting on Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, our entire people are working hard in unity and in high spirits and an excellent situation of great exertions for socialism has emerged on all fronts. Profound changes have taken place in China in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural. Not long ago we held the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which was a major event in the political life of China's people of all nationalities. The congress adopted a new constitution, elected state leaders and summed up our achievements on all fronts since the Fourth National People's Congress and identified existing problems. It also drew up plans and made arrangements for the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. It was a congress of unity and triumph, as well as a rally for continuing the long march along the road of socialism. Our people of all nationalities are forging ahead valiantly towards the great goal of turning China into a modern and powerful socialist country by the end of the century.

Vice-Premier Li said: "At present, the international situation is very encouraging, too. The united struggle of the Third World against hegemonism has continued to make headway and scored one victory after another. The West European and other Second World countries have come to realize more and more clearly the danger of superpower aggression and they show a stronger tendency towards unity against hegemonism. The antihegemonist united front, with the Third World as its main force, is expanding. The hegemonist superpowers have suffered blows on all sides for their acts of aggression and expansion in various parts of the world, and they are in a worsening predicament. However, historical experience and the reality of struggle tell us that the superpowers' aggressive nature will never change. There is hegemonist meddling in all the current disturbances in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, southern Africa and elsewhere. The way the world situation has developed increasingly proves that Chairman Mao Tsetung's great theory of the three worlds is a powerful ideological weapon for all progressive forces in assessing the situation and drawing up policies. We are convinced that victory will belong to the people of all countries and that the future of world is infinitely bright so long as the people of all countries continue to strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and are determined to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and wage a resolute struggle against the superpower policies of war and aggression.

He said: "China is a developing socialist country. Our foreign policy is guided by Chairman Mao Tsetung's theory of the differentiation of the three worlds.

"We will unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, and will never seek hegemony and never be a superpower. We will consistently unite with the Third World countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions and ally with the Second World countries in order to form a broad international united front in firm opposition to hegemonism."

After recalling the profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Bangladesh peoples, he said: "In modern history both our peoples suffered from imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation, and this similarity in experience has made it easy for us to approach and sympathize with each other. Our esteemed and beloved late Premier Chou En-lai visited Dacca twice and was accorded warm and ceremonious welcome. We have always had a fine impression of the warm hospitality and sincere friendship of the Bangladesh people."

Vice-Premier Li concluded his speech by saying: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Bangladesh, and particularly since President Ziaur Rahman's visit to China, the economic cooperation between our two countries has steadily expanded, cultural exchanges and friendly contacts have daily increased and the long-standing traditional friendship and amicable cooperation between our two peoples are making new progress. We are very grateful to your government and people for the support and cooperation you have accorded to China. Our friends may rest assured that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the Bangladesh Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and will continue to make unremitting efforts to strengthen the friendship between our two countries. We are deeply convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two countries, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Bangladesh will grow daily."

Their speeches were punctuated by stormy applause. The rally proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Chairman Hasnail offered the key to Dacca city made of gold to Vice-Premier Li. Hosts and guests exchanged gifts as souvenirs.

Present at the rally were Bangladesh Advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shamsul Haq, members of the president's Council of Advisors, high-ranking officials, members of the municipality, leaders of political parties and people from all walks of life. Attending the rally were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang and other members of the vice-premier's party, and Chinese Ambassador Chuang Wen, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries. 6,000 people attended the rally. At the end of the rally, Bangladesh artists sang Bangladesh and Chinese songs to welcome the distinguished Chinese guests.

Holds Farewell Banquet

OW202148V Peking NCNA in English 2125 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held a grand farewell banquet at the presidential palace here this evening. President Ziaur Rahman and Begum Ziaur Rahman attended the banquet. They were greeted at the entrance of the banquet hall by Vice-Premier Li and his wife Lin Chia-mei.

When the banquet began, the band played the anthems of Bangladesh and China.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Ziaur Rahman spoke at the banquet. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "Our visit, though brief, is fruitful and unforgettable. President Ziaur Rahman has held friendly talks with us in a sincere and amicable atmosphere on ways to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international issues of common interest, talks which have deepened our mutual understanding and increased our friendship and yielded satisfactory results. Both sides feel satisfied with the rapid growth of the relations between our two countries and have registered identical views on many important international issues. Moreover, we shall sign tomorrow with pleasure the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, which will further enrich and expand the friendly cooperation between our two countries."

We expressed most heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded him and his party during their visit. He also rejoiced at the successes scored by the Bangladesh people and extended to them sincere congratulations. He said: "The friendship between our two countries is deeply rooted in the hearts of our people and it is long-lasting. We wish the Bangladesh people continual successes in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building up their country under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman."

In his speech, President Ziaur Rahman said: "I am sure, Excellency, your august visit to Bangladesh has forged new links in our relations and will remain a landmark in rapidly growing friendship and cooperation between our two countries and our two peoples." He wished continued progress and prosperity to the friendly people of China and deep and everlasting friendship between the peoples of Bangladesh and China.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Among the about 400 guests present at the banquet were Vice-President Abdus Sattar; former President Abu Syed Chowdhury; Advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shamsul Haq; as well as high-ranking government officials and officers, Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin and Bangladesh friends from various circles. Diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, and Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen and his wife Min Tzu-chiang were also present.

Departs for Home

OW211015Y Peking NCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 21 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien left here by special plane for home this morning after successfully concluding his four-day official friendly visit to Bangladesh. He was warmly seen off at the airport by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and his wife Begum Ziaur Rahman. A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport.

Arrives in Peking

OW210920Y Peking NCNA in English 0911 GMT 21 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, wound up his official and friendly visit to the Philippines and Bangladesh and returned to Peking by special plane this afternoon.

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He was accorded a warm welcome at the airport by Teng Hsiao-ping, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Wang Chen and Chen Mu-hua, vice-premiers of the State Council; Wu Te, Teng Ying-chao and Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; and Han Nien-lung and Wang Hai-jung, vice-ministers of foreign affairs.

At the planeside, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and others warmly shook hands with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, exchanged greetings, and had photographs taken together. They all congratulated Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on the success of his visits, which made important contributions to the strengthening of China's friendly relations with the Philippines and Bangladesh.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Lin Chia-mei, Ho Li-liang, Shen Ping and Liu Hua, who accompanied Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on the visits, returned to Peking by the same plane.

Also welcoming Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien at the airport were Rodolfo Severino, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy here, and Mrs Severino; Mrs Momin, wife of Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin; and Fazlul Karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bangladesh Embassy in Peking.

Bangladesh Papers Comment

OW181946Y Peking NCNA in English 1923 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Several Bangladesh newspapers issued editorials today welcoming Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit to Bangladesh.

The BANGLADESH OBSERVER says: China emerges on the world map as a great nation. Its example is moving and encouraging. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit bears witness to the steady development of the relations between the two countries.

The BANGLADESH TIMES says: Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit is a very important visit and will greatly promote the development of the relationship between the two countries. We highly appreciate the support rendered to us by China, for it strengthens our determination to safeguard our state sovereignty and territorial integrity. China's foreign policy is characterized by its adherence to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and its ardent desire for stronger Third World countries. Such a policy has won praises from the Bangladesh people.

The MORNING POST in a commentary says: Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit to Bangladesh is an important milestone in the relations between the two countries. The Chinese people have traditional cordial feelings for the Bangladesh people. China fully supports Bangladesh in its struggle to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

DAINIK BANGLA (DAILY BANGLADESH) in an editorial says: The growing friendship between Bangladesh and China not only conforms to the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also contributes to peace, understanding and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The friendship between Bangladesh and China is an example of friendly cooperation. Bangladesh and China belong to the Third World. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit to Bangladesh will strengthen the fraternal relations of friendship between the two countries.

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TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS WITH OUTGOING NEPALESE AMBASSADOR

OW200840Y Peking NCNA in English 0830 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with K.B. Rana, ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to China, and his wife. The ambassador is going to leave at the end of his term of office. Among those present on the occasion were Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Deputy Department Directors of the Foreign Ministry Kao Chien-chung and Liang Feng.

EUROPE

GDR VICE MINISTER OF TRADE MEETS WITH PRC DIPLOMAT

OW180826Y Peking NCNA in English 0752 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic Katner met with Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Wang Che-min in Leipzig on March 15. In a friendly conversation on issues concerning the implementation of the 1978 goods exchange and payments agreement and the trade relations between the two countries, the two sides expressed the hope for further promotion of the economic relations between China and the GDR. Wang Che-min visited the Leipzig Spring Fair from March 12 to 16.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER FETES SFRY DELEGATION

OW182004Y Peking NCNA in English 1717 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, gave a banquet this evening for a delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Yugoslavia. It is led by Petar Kostic, vice-president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Minister Chou Tzu-chien and Vice-President Kostic proposed toasts at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. Both pointed out that President Tito's historic visit to China last year and his talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had created good conditions for the growth of the relations between the parties and countries of China and Yugoslavia. Minister Chou Tzu-chien said that in the development of friendly relations and a spirit of cooperation between the two countries there was a need to oppose imperialism and hegemonism and in the cause of building socialism. This fully accorded with the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the two peoples.

Vice-President Kostic said that they were very happy to learn of the outline of the ten-year development plan for China's national economy and the goal of transforming China into a powerful, modern socialist country by the end of the century, announced by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the recent National People's Congress. He expressed the hope that Sino-Yugoslav economic contacts would be increased in the interests of each country's plans for development.

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Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and embassy officials also attended the banquet. Representing China were Chi Tien [4359 3944], vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, and leading members from departments in the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. The delegation arrived here this afternoon for a friendship visit to China.

NCNA NOTES OUTCOME OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

OW201547Y Peking NCNA in English 1539 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--The parties supporting the current government have won majority seats in the National Assembly in France's general elections.

The second round of the elections was held yesterday. Returns issued by the Interior Ministry this early morning show that the Gaullist Rally for the Republic won 145 seats, the Democratic Union of France composed of the Republican Party, the Centre of Social Democrats and the Radical Party got 137 seats and progovernment independents gained four seats. Therefore, the progovernment parties won 286 seats out of a total of 491. The opposition coalition got 198 seats (the Socialist Party 102, the Communist Party 86 and the left-wing Radical Socialist Party 10).

Returns from only four overseas constituencies haven't come yet. 85.2 percent of the voters took part in the second round of the elections, the heaviest turnout in the history of the National Assembly of the Fifth Republic.

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said yesterday that the election "has guaranteed the stability of our institutions."

NORDIC PRESS SCORES PRESENCE OF SOVIET SUBS IN BALTIC

Finnish Papers Cited

OW110834Y Peking NCNA in English 0823 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Finnish paper HELSINGIN SANOMAT reveals in an editorial today that the Soviet Union is intensifying its contention with the other superpower in the Baltic Sea.

The presence of Soviet submarines with nuclear missiles in the Baltic Sea reminds the people in the region of the existence of tension of high politics, the editorial stresses.

It points out that the Soviet submarines have been brought in with political ulterior motives, say, as a kind of chips for bargaining with the other superpower for strategical balance.

Another Finnish paper, UUSI SUOMI, says in an editorial on March 4: "We have reason to ask why the Soviet Union, a champion of detente and supporter of a Nordic nuclear-free zone, has taken steps which others may see as a deliberate buildup of tension in the Baltic region."

'Gunboat Diplomacy' Attacked

OW112222Y Peking NCNA in English 1837 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 11 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden has issued a statement supporting the Swedish Government in lodging a protest with the Soviet Government against the presence of Soviet nuclear-missile submarines in the Baltic Sea, according to a report of the Swedish paper CLARTE yesterday.

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The statement demands the withdrawal of all Soviet nuclear-missile submarines from that sea. It says that the sailing of Soviet nuclear-missile submarines into the Baltic is clearly an act of war preparations. The Soviet Union is practising gunboat diplomacy aimed at "exerting political pressure on the Nordic countries".

The Soviet action shows that its talks about turning the Baltic into "a sea of peace" and making northern Europe a "non-nuclear zone" are crudely false, the statement says.

It repudiates TASS' recent attack on Sweden and points out that TASS' slander against the Swedish opposition to the presence of Soviet nuclear-missile submarines as an act to "step up tension" is the "gangster logic of imperialism", pure and simple.

The statement calls on all progressive and peace-loving people to unite against the Soviet social-imperialist war provocations. It also demands that the superpowers guarantee never to attack Sweden with nuclear weapons.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

KENG PIAO CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

OW201640Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--The recent flagrant invasion of southern Lebanon and the slaughter of local residents in an attempt to wipe out the Palestinian people's armed forces--crimes committed by the Israeli Zionists with Menahem Begin as their ringleader--constitute glaring aggression against Lebanon's territory and sovereignty and another grave challenge to the Palestinian people and all Arab people.

This statement was made by Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, here this morning when he met with 'At-Tayyib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, newly appointed chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

The vice-premier pointed out that this latest Israeli invasion against Lebanon once again shows Israel's obstinate stand, clinging to its policies of aggression and expansion and deliberately setting itself against the Palestinian and other Arab people. It is also a result of the superpowers' connivance and support. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the crimes committed by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, resolutely oppose Israel's aggression and expansion and the superpowers' contention in the Middle East, and firmly support the just struggle and just stand of the people of Lebanon, Palestine and all the Arab countries. He reiterated that China does not recognize Israel and does not have any relations with it.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Keng Piao had a sincere, cordial conversation with mission head 'At-Tayyib on the present Middle East situation and on further developing the militant friendship between the Chinese and Palestinian peoples. Mission head 'At-Tayyib gave Vice-Premier Keng Piao a written message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, to be forwarded to Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao said the Palestinians are an unyielding people and the PLO has won ever wider international recognition and support. The struggle waged by the Palestinian and other Arab people for a restoration of their national rights and recovery of their lost territory is just and, therefore, is invincible. The Chinese vice-premier expressed confidence that so long as they strengthen unity, persist in struggle and do away with superpower interference, they will, with the solidarity and support of all the world's people, surely realize their national objectives in the end.

Mission head At-Tayyib expressed appreciation and gratitude for the principled stand of the Chinese Government and people, shown in their support for the just struggle of the Palestinians and other Arab people. He said that the Palestinian and other Arab people will strengthen their unity and are determined to carry on with the struggle.

Sami Musallam, deputy head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, was present at the meeting. Also present were Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Department, and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

NCNA REPORTS ARAB CONDEMNATION OF ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

As-Sadat, Numayri Cited

OW172250Y Peking NCNA in English 1855 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and ruling parties of Sudan and Iraq yesterday condemned the latest Israeli aggression on southern Lebanon.

Addressing the delegates to the second conference of the African Parliamentary Federation yesterday, the Cairo press reported President as-Sadat said: "We condemn Israel for killing Arab civilians, occupying southern Lebanon and imposing its conditions on others. We will never agree to the assertion that security needs the land or sovereignty of others."

SUDAN NEWS AGENCY reported that in accordance with the proposal of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, the Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union issued a statement yesterday declaring that the Sudanese Socialist Union Central Committee denounces Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and reaffirms its firm stand of siding with the Palestinian revolution. It demands that Israel stop its aggression and withdraw from Lebanese territory immediately."

According to Iraqi press reports, the spokesman of the national leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq declared in a statement yesterday that the Arab Ba'th Party and the Iraqi revolution support the Palestine revolution and Lebanon, and are ready to offer all forms of support and assistance.

King Khalid, Others Noted

OW172321Y Peking NCNA in English 1859 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Leaders of Arab countries are continuing to voice their condemnation of the Israeli act of aggression against southern Lebanon.

Chairman of the Command Council and Commander in Chief of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmad al-Ghashmi issued an urgent statement yesterday calling on heads of Arab states for an immediate summit meeting to strengthen solidarity among the Arab ranks and take efficient measures to cope with the savage Israeli aggression.

A Yemeni cabinet meeting on March 15 chaired by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani made a decision calling for a UN Security Council emergency session to discuss the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. In a statement to MENA, Yemen Arab Republic Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon endangered the latter's security and stability and violated its sovereignty. It also laid bare Israel's aggressive nature.

The amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, sent a message yesterday to President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis saying that "Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon is vivid proof of its fundamental aggressiveness and urge to expand." The message voiced "strong condemnation of the aggression" and "Kuwaiti readiness to cooperate with Lebanon in defence of its territorial integrity and sovereignty." The Kuwaiti amir also sent a cable to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in which he said that "we condemn this vile aggression and reiterate the necessity to work for the unity of Arab ranks in order to stop Israeli aggression and provocation."

King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia said in a message yesterday to President Sarkis of Lebanon that "the treacherous act of aggression committed by Israel against southern Lebanon constitutes a link in the chain of aggressions in its expansionist designs against the Arab countries." He indicated his country's "firm stand to side with Lebanon to repulse the invasion and safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

President of the United Arab Emirates Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan declared in a statement yesterday that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon was a flagrant violation of the UN resolutions and a crude encroachment of Lebanese sovereignty and territory. He appealed to all peace-loving countries and the UN secretary general to stop Israel's military operations and force it to withdraw from southern Lebanon.

In a statement yesterday Qatar denounced Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon as an attempt to strike at the Palestinian revolution, which has exercised its legitimate right to recover the usurped land. The statement called on the UN Security Council and all countries in the world to coordinate their efforts to achieve the withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon. It urged the Arab nation to shoulder their common responsibility in a coordinated manner and to face with one will Israeli aggression, till victory.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on behalf of President Hafiz al-Asad told Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on March 15 that his country will stand, as always, on the side of the Palestine revolution. Syrian Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Nasir Kaddur summoned on the same day the envoys to Syria from member states of the UN Security Council and asked them to urge their governments to intervene immediately and take measures to force the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Iraqi Minister of Information Sa'd Qasim Hammudi declared in a statement on March 15 that his country stands firmly with the Palestine revolution and Lebanon. It appealed to the world community to condemn the Israeli invasion of a UN member and an independent sovereign state.

The Tunisian Government in a statement yesterday expressed solidarity with the fraternal Republic of Lebanon and reiterated its support for the just cause of the Palestinian brothers. The Tunisian Government urges brotherly Arab countries to overcome their differences so as to jointly cope with Israel's new challenge.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil on March 15 called on countries all over the world to make efforts to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination. The Foreign Relations Committee and the Arab Affairs Committee of the Egyptian People's Assembly issued a statement at a joint meeting on the same day, calling upon parliaments all over the world to condemn Israel's violation of international law and the UN Charter.

SOVIET, CUBAN TROOPS REMAIN IN HORN OF AFRICA

OW201835Y Peking NCNA in English 1820 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--Following the withdrawal of Somali troops from Ogaden, the world public rivets its attention on what the Soviet and Cuban troops there will do. More and more signs show that they want to continue their presence in the Horn of Africa.

When the Somali Government announced the withdrawal of its troops from Ogaden on March 9, it called on "all foreign troops to pull out of the Horn of Africa." Afterwards, the U.S. Government, time and again, demanded that the Soviet and Cuban troops be withdrawn from the Horn of Africa. On March 15, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department said: "Now that the Somali troops have withdrawn, whatever rationale may have existed for the presence of those (Soviet and Cuban) forces is no longer present." To prompt the Soviet Union and Cuba to withdraw their troops, U.S. Secretary of State Vance met with Soviet Ambassador to the United States A.F. Dobrynin. All this, however, has failed to produce any result. The American paper New York TIMES reported on March 16 that U.S. Government officials said: "The Soviet Union has given little signs that it is prepared to link the end of Somali-Ethiopian fighting with cuts in Cuban troops" (in the Horn of Africa). During his meetings with Vance, the Soviet ambassador "refused to explain what attitude Moscow will take toward the future of Soviet military advisers on Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa". The New York TIMES pointed out: "Privately, State Department and White House officials said the Russian had been unwilling to discuss concrete plans for withdrawing the Cubans." It continued: "We (the United States) have no evidence from Moscow or anywhere else that the Soviets are inclined to be cooperative on the Horn," and "officials expressed doubt over the likelihood of an early reduction in the Soviet-Cuban presence." On March 15, Hodding Carter, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, said that six days after the withdrawal of Somali troops, the number of Cubans (in Ethiopia) was not reduced but most likely increased a little.

What warrants attention is that the Soviet news agency TASS and press recently churned out pretexts for the Soviet and Cuban troops to remain in the Horn of Africa. The Soviet paper PRAVDA commented on March 15 that after the withdrawal of Somali troops, "imperialist forces have further linked their plan of interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia" with the "activities of the Eritrea splittists" who had played into the hands of others.

Moscow's intention is very clear when it dished up the Eritrea question. Quoting a Western diplomat resident in Moscow, REUTER reported on March 16 that the PRAVDA commentary obviously intended to find pretexts for the Soviet and Cuban troops to hang on in the Horn of Africa. In addition, PRAVDA in a commentary on March 19 accused the United States of trying to link the unconditional withdrawal of Somali troops with the military personnel (namely, the Soviet and Cuban troops) who are stationed in the Horn of Africa "on invitation." By this, the Soviet paper declared to the world in explicit terms that even though Somalia had withdrawn its troops from Ogaden, the Soviet and Cuban troops would stay there "on invitation", and that the Eritrea question will further be played up.

Cameroon, Zaire Papers Cited

OW191817Y Peking NCNA in English 1803 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--The CAMEROON TRIBUNE said yesterday: "People might raise the question: Whether the Soviet-Cuban troops in Ogaden will remain there," according to a report from Yaounde.

In a signed article on the situation in the Horn of Africa, the paper pointed out that the Soviet-Cuban troops fighting in Angola "have not quit the country yet in spite of all the vociferations of Washington." It added: "The TASS agency denied the fact that Moscow had promised Washington to withdraw from Ogaden if the territory is retaken (by Ethiopia). This makes more certain the probable idea of maintaining Soviet-Cuban troops there."

The article pointed out: "Just like the origin of the Ogaden war, the outcome rests mainly on factors outside Ethiopia and Somalia." "The Soviet Union did not act out of warmth of proletarian internationalism," it noted. "The first and foremost consideration is that the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea are the privileges in the rivalry between the superpowers."

It said that the Soviet Union knows the intransigence of Somali nationalism. Knowing that it can not control the base of Berbera for long, it has always attempted to look for a more secure, new post somewhere. It pointed out that the attitude of the Soviet Union and the United States towards the Ogaden war reflected their egoistic interests.

The Zairian paper ELIMA in a commentary on March 14 said that Moscow's recent aggression in the Horn has grown "even more impudent than ever", a report from Kinshasa said. The commentary written by the paper's deputy editor-in-chief, Ntoto Waku, maintained that "after Angola and Ogaden, the Soviet Union will one day become so bold in attacking the West in general and the United States in particular that its challenge will become ever more dangerous."

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LI CHIANG MEETS UGANDAN DELEGATION

OW112229Y Peking NCNA in English 1921 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, today met with all members of the industrial and trade delegation from Uganda led by G.W. Kabaziguruka, deputy secretary of finance.

Present on the occasion were Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade, and J.K. Agard, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ugandan Embassy here.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON NEED FOR CONSOLIDATION

OW201137Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 20 March Commentator's article: "Consolidation Means Revolution"]

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar--Chairman Hua, in his report on the work of government at the Fifth NPC, points out: "In the struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' we must thoroughly check all our work. This includes party and government organizations, factories, mines and other enterprises, people's communes and brigades, shops, schools and colleges, army units and all trades and professions." In the past several years, the acute and complex struggle centering around the issue of consolidation has been an important component part of this great historic battle between our party and the "gang of four." The "gang of four" said that consolidation meant restoration. We say that consolidation means revolution.

Why was the issue of consolidation brought up in 1975? For many years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, peddled a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, created confusions ideologically and organizationally as well as in management on all fronts and in all realms, and promoted an obnoxious work style. They seriously hampered China's socialist revolution and construction. We reached the stage where we had no alternative but to consolidate. Without consolidation, people were confused in their minds and failed to distinguish right from wrong with regard to political life. Without consolidation, class alignment was not clear, and there was impurity in organization within the party; there were not enough trained younger men and women ready to take over from older experts, and there were no qualified successors. Without consolidation, social conventions were going to utter ruin and there was retrogression and deterioration in the national economy. Without consolidation, socialist China was changing its political color, and the people were once again falling into the abyss of suffering. Therefore, consolidation meant revolution and a tit for tat struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

In order to achieve the magnificent goal of building China into a modern, powerful socialist country before the end of this century, the party Central Committee, acting on Chairman Mao's three instructions on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward, adopted at the beginning of 1975 effective measures to combat the serious interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." It held important conferences such as those on rail freight and traffic, on the metallurgical industry and on the national defense industries, the enlarged conference of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture. It issued a series of important documents and began to readjust our work in industry, agriculture, finance and trade, science and education and in the army. A large-scale consolidation was launched to thoroughly settle accounts with the towering crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." All fronts in China began to take a turn for the better, and the national economy flourished.

The consolidation in 1975 won the warm response and support of the masses. At a time when the "gang of four" was holding sway, consolidation was what the people wanted and did what the people wanted to be done. What the people, the party and the party members wanted was consolidation. In short, the people wanted order. Consolidation reflected the common aspiration of the masses. It was fully compatible with the fundamental interests of the party and the people.

Consolidation constituted a serious threat to the "gang of four." They felt that if consolidation was to be carried out thoroughly in the various fields as planned by the party Central Committee, it would inevitably shake their foundation in society, ruin their bourgeois factionalist network and crush them.

If all fronts were to be consolidated, their counterrevolutionary plan to create chaos throughout the country, and seize power when things had fallen into utter confusion, would fail.

Therefore, the consolidation carried out that year really hurt the "gang of four" and filled them with hatred and fear. They tried by hook and by crook to make use of the counterrevolutionary tactic of "defending themselves by attacking," and launched a frenzied counterattack against the proletariat. The "gang of four" totally denied our achievements in all fields in 1975, ranted that "consolidation meant restoration" and that consolidation was aimed at "reversing past verdicts;" and started the great class struggle in China at that time between the proletariat and bourgeoisie.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "RECTIFICATION IS AN EFFECTIVE METHOD IN OUR HISTORY." Consolidation is our party's magic wand in strengthening itself ideologically and organizationally as well as in work style. It is also our party's glorious tradition. As seen from the history of our party, consolidation is being carried out constantly. Didn't Chairman Mao lead us to consolidate the party, the work style, the army and the people's communes? The "gang of four" ranted that "consolidation meant restoration" because they had ulterior motives.

After smashing the "gang of four," we must pay full attention to consolidation in the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four" and thoroughly check all our work in line with Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies so as to grasp the key link, run our country well and achieve great order.

Chairman Hua points out: "In the course of consolidation in all fields, the most important thing is to consolidate the leading bodies at various levels and effectively solve the problem of impurity in ideology, organization and work style--an impurity which exists in various degrees and which is the result of the gang's interference and sabotage. Only by consolidating all leading bodies and by having a strong leadership can we consolidate other fields well.

The great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has already won tremendous victories throughout the country. A gratifying situation of going all out to achieve great order prevails in most departments and areas. The situation is better than expected. However, the development of the movement has been uneven. There are still few departments and areas where the movement has been unsatisfactory, where there have been no significant improvements in work and in production, and where the masses are still not satisfied. The main problem is that the leading bodies in such departments and areas are inadequate; or that investigation of those individuals associated with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power has not been carried out well; or that there are individuals who committed serious mistakes, but are unwilling to admit them to the masses; or that there are individuals who failed to make a clean break with the gang's ideological line and are still afraid of or deeply worried about the various mental fetters imposed by the "gang of four." Therefore, they dare not boldly and straightforwardly set right those things the gang turned upside down on the question of political line, principle and policy. Can the movement be carried out well and production be pushed forward if we rely on such leading bodies to lead the movement? It would be very difficult indeed. In these departments and areas, it is necessary to expose the problems and pay full attention to contradictions. It is first of all essential to consolidate the leading bodies and strengthen their leadership over the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Only by doing so can we help them to rapidly get in step with our country's forward march.

To consolidate the leading bodies, it is necessary to adhere to the five requirements for revolutionary successors and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young set forth by Chairman Mao. It is imperative that we gradually build up at all levels leading bodies that will be nuclei of leadership, resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, maintaining close ties with the masses and working and fighting with one mind.

We must elect those who have withstood the test of the two-line struggle, particularly the 11th struggle between the two lines; those who have a strong party spirit, who can be united and do not believe heresy; those who work hard and are plain-living, seek truth from facts, are honest in words and deeds and have a correct work style; those who are courageous, well versed and dedicated in their professional work and have accumulated practical experience and made efforts to improve their professional skills; and those who maintain contact with the masses and care for their hardships. Those backbone elements of the "gang of four" who took part in the conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power should not be elected to leading bodies; neither should those who made serious mistakes and assumed a defiant attitude. Those who engaged in fascist dictatorship and lorded over others; those smash-and-grabbers, time-servers and swindlers; those who formed factions and played tricks in order to persecute people; and those who prate about "revolution," pay no attention to production, do not improve their professional skills and keep themselves well fed every day without doing anything worthwhile, and whose revolutionary spirit has greatly declined as a result, should never be elected to leading bodies. Those, who although not having been involved or much involved in the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, are politically inadequate and ideologically associated with the "gang of four," should also not be elected to leading bodies. These are the criteria that must be carefully observed in electing and assigning old, middle-aged or young cadres to leading bodies. Special attention must be paid to discovering and training middle-aged and young cadres so as to guarantee that there will be successors to our cause.

In carrying out consolidation of leading bodies, ideological consolidation must come first. Stress must be laid on freeing members of leading bodies from the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four," as well as on distinguishing between the correct and erroneous lines and on clarifying specific lines, principles and policies on all fronts. In rectifying work style, it is necessary to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, being modest and prudent, plain living and hard working criticizing and self-criticizing and serving the people wholeheartedly. It is imperative to oppose bragging and empty and useless talk. If the thinking and work style of leading members are not effectively overhauled, they will still be influenced by the "gang of four's" ideology even though organizationally the bad elements have been weeded out; they will therefore maintain a skeptical, cautious and defiant attitude toward correct instructions from the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. How can such leading members set right things which have been thrown into disorder by the gang and do a good job in the work of their areas and departments? If leading bodies are not freed from the mental shackles imposed by the "gang of four," they will remain weak and feeble and will not enjoy prestige among the masses; they will make no progress in their work and must be completely overhauled. Those people who contributed in the protracted revolutionary struggle but made mistakes and erroneous statements during a period of time and, through criticism and assistance, have expressed willingness to correct their mistakes must be united and trusted. Some of them can even remain in leading bodies. It is necessary to distinguish between these comrades and those who carried out conspiratorial activities and will not repent their mistakes. We must unite these comrades and not abandon them.

It is necessary to clearly assign the top two persons of leading bodies. These positions must be filled by cadres with a strong party spirit and enthusiasm for work, a fine work style and high proficiency in work. In resolutely implementing the party's policy on cadres, it is imperative to assign important jobs to cadres who have been able to stand the test in the protracted revolutionary struggle, particularly to those who made contributions in the 11th struggle between the two lines and were attacked and persecuted by the "gang of four." Leading bodies should unite as one, dare to tackle problems and contradictions with determination, and courageously lead and organize the masses in pushing the work forward. After consolidation, leading bodies must achieve a certain stability so as to help cadres accumulate experience and raise the standard of leadership.

Acting on the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, Chairman Hua put forward in his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fifth NPC the gigantic tasks of accomplishing the four modernizations before the end of this century and making our national economy take its place in the front ranks of the world. Chairman Hua pointed out: "The 10 years from 1976 to 1985 are crucial for accomplishing these gigantic tasks." Seizing the day and seizing the hour, we must adopt effective measures to speed up consolidation on all fronts and thoroughly check all our work. If consolidation is carried out successfully, it will provide us with a firm foundation for our new Long March. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we will definitely realize our goal to achieve great success in grasping the key link and running the country well within 3 years and to accomplish the 10-year plan for the development of the national economy as well as the gigantic tasks of accomplishing the four modernizations before the end of this century.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Text of Teng Speech

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[Text] Peking, 21 Mar (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech given by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, at the opening ceremony of the National Science Conference on March 18:

Comrades! The successful convocation of the National Science Conference is a matter of great joy for us and for the people throughout the country. The very fact that today we are holding this grand gathering unparalleled in the history of science in China clearly indicates that the days are gone forever when the gang of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan could willfully sabotage the cause of science and persecute the intellectuals. Never before has work in science and technology received such attention and concern from the whole party and the whole people. Vast numbers of scientists and technicians, the workers, the peasants and the army men are actively participating in the movement for scientific experiment. Enthusiasm for science and its study is becoming popular among the young people. The entire nation is embarking with tremendous enthusiasm on the march towards the modernization of science and technology. Splendid prospects lie before us.

Among those attending the present conference are outstanding scientists and technicians from various fronts, first-rate technical innovators, model labourers who excel in scientific farming and cadres devoted to the party's scientific undertakings.

You have worked diligently for the progress of science and technology in our socialist motherland and made outstanding contributions. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I thank you and pay you tribute.

Comrades, our people face the great historic mission of comprehensively modernizing agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology this century, making our country a modern, powerful socialist state. We have waged a sharp and bitter struggle against the "gang of four" on whether or not to accomplish the four modernizations. The "gang of four" made the absurd claim that "if the four modernizations are carried through, capitalist restoration will happen on the same day." Their wild sabotage brought our national economy for a time to the brink of collapse and was increasingly widening our distance from advanced world scientific and technological standards. Were they really opposed to the restoration of capitalism? Not at all. On the contrary, wherever their influence was most rampant, signs of capitalist restoration were most widespread. What they did serves as a negative example, making us appreciate more deeply that under conditions of proletarian dictatorship, if we do not modernize our country, raise our scientific and technological level, develop the social productive forces, strengthen our country and improve the material and cultural life of the people, our socialist political and economic system cannot be fully consolidated and there will be no sure guarantee for our country's security. We adhere to the party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao, and the more up-to-date our agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, the greater our strength in the struggle against capitalism and all forces of restoration, and the more our people will support the socialist system. Only by making our country a modern, powerful socialist state can we more effectively prevent capitalist restoration, cope with aggression and subversion by social-imperialism and imperialism and be more certain of gradually creating the material conditions for the advance to the great ideal of communism.

The crux of the four modernizations is the mastery of modern science and technology. Without modern science and technology, it is impossible to build modern agriculture, modern industry or modern national defence. Without a high-speed development of science and technology, it is impossible to develop the national economy at high speed. On the proposal of Chairman Hua, the Central Committee of the party has decided to call this National Science Conference to bring home to the whole party and the whole country the importance of science, map out a programme, commend the advanced units and individuals and discuss measures for speeding up the development of science and technology. Today, I am going to give some opinions on pertinent questions.

The first question--the question of understanding that science is part of the productive forces. On this point, the "gang of four" raised a hue and cry confounding right and wrong and causing much confusion. Marxism has consistently held that science and technology are part of the productive forces. More than a century ago, Marx said: Wider use of machines in production calls for a conscious application of natural science. He also pointed out: "Science too (is) among these productive forces." The development of modern science and technology has bound science and production ever more tightly together. Science and technology as productive forces are manifesting their tremendous role ever more obviously.

Modern science and technology are undergoing a great revolution. The last three decades have not just seen advances in some aspects of scientific theory and production techniques, nor has this period been merely the general run of progress and reform. No, there have been profound changes and new leaps in almost all areas of science and technology. A whole series of new, rising sciences and technologies have emerged and are still doing so. Modern science has opened the way for the progress of production techniques and determined the direction of their development. Many new instruments of production and technological processes have come into being first in the laboratory. A series of new-born industries, including high polymer synthesis, atomic energy, electronic computers, semi-conductors, astronautics and laser, have been founded on the basis of newly-emerged science and technology. Of course there are now and there will be many theoretical research topics with no practical application in plain sight for the time being. But a host of historical facts have proved that once a major breakthrough is scored in theoretical research, it means tremendous progress for production and technology sooner or later. Contemporary natural science is being applied to production on an unprecedented scale and at a higher speed than ever before. This has given all fields of material production an entirely new look. In particular, the development of electronic computers, cybernetics and automation technology is rapidly raising the degree of automation in production. With the same amount of manpower and in the same number of work hours, people can turn out scores or hundreds of times more products than before. How have the social productive forces made such tremendous advances and how has labour productivity increased by such a big margin? Mainly through the power of science, the power of technology.

Everyone knows that the basic factors in the productive forces are the means of production and manpower. What is the relationship of science and technology to the means of production and to manpower? Throughout history, the means of production have always been linked with science and technology of one kind or another, and likewise, manpower has always meant manpower armed with a certain knowledge of science and technology. We often say that man is the most active factor among the productive forces. "Man" here refers to people who possess a certain scientific knowledge, experience in production and skills in the use of tools to produce material wealth. There were great differences in the instruments of production man used, his mastery of scientific knowledge, and his productive experiences and skills in the stone, bronze and iron ages and in the 17th, the 18th and the 19th centuries. Today, the rapid progress of modern science and technology is accelerating the renewal of production equipment and the changes in technological processes. Many products are superseded by a new generation of products in a matter of a few years. Only by acquiring a higher level of scientific and general knowledge, rich experience in production and advanced skills, can a worker play a bigger role in modern production. In our society, the labourers, who have a high degree of political awareness, study consciously and assiduously to raise their scientific and cultural level and thus will surely be able to achieve a higher rate of productivity than that attained under capitalism.

The recognition that science and technology are productive forces brings the following question in its train: How should we regard the mental labour involved in scientific pursuits? Since science is becoming an increasingly important part of the productive forces, are people engaged in scientific and technological work to be considered workers or not?

There are various kinds of brain workers in societies under the rule of exploiting classes. Some are entirely in the service of the reactionary ruling classes and have thus set themselves against workers engaged in manual labour. But even in those cases, as Lenin said, there are many intellectuals engaged in scientific and technical work who themselves are not capitalists but scholars, although they are permeated with bourgeois prejudice. The fruits of their work are used by the exploiters, but, generally speaking, this is determined by the social system, and not by their own free choice. They are entirely different from politicians who rack their brains to advise the reactionary ruling classes directly. Marx pointed out that ordinary engineers and technicians join in the creation of surplus value. That is to say, they, too, are exploited by the capitalists.

In a socialist society, brain workers trained by the proletariat itself differ from intellectuals in any exploiting society in history. In the course of socialist transformation in China, Chairman Mao pointed out that intellectuals from the old society faced the question of what kind of "skin" they attached themselves to. Class contradictions and class struggle exist throughout the historical period of socialism, and the intellectuals face throughout the need to solve the question of what kind of "skin" to attach to and whether to keep to the proletarian stand. But, generally speaking, the overwhelming majority of them are part of the proletariat. The differences between them and the manual workers lies only in a different role in the social division of labour. Those who labour, whether by hand or by brain, are all working people in a socialist society. With the advancement of modern science and technology and progress towards the four modernizations, a great deal of heavy manual work will gradually be replaced by machines. Manual labour will steadily decrease for workers directly engaged in production and mental work will increase. Moreover, there will be an increasing demand for more people in scientific research and for a larger force of scientists and technicians. The "gang of four" distorted the division of labour between mental and manual work in our socialist society today, calling it class antagonism. Their aim was to attack and persecute the intellectuals, undermine the alliance of the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals, disrupt the social productive forces and sabotage our socialist revolution and construction.

Correctly understanding that science and technology belong to the productive forces and that brain workers who serve socialism are a part of the working people has a close bearing on the rapid development of our scientific undertakings. Since we accept these two premises, we must naturally put great effort into developing scientific research and science education and give full play to the revolutionary initiative of the scientific and technical workers and the educational workers, in order to accomplish the four modernizations in the short space of twenty-odd years and bring about a tremendous growth of our productive forces.

Our science and technology have progressed enormously since the founding of new China and played an important role in economic construction and national defence construction. In old China, this would have been unthinkable. There is no way for anyone to deny this great achievement.

But we must see, with a clear head, that there is still a very big gap between our science and technology and advanced world levels and that our scientific and technical forces are still very weak, far from meeting the needs of modernization. We have lost a lot of time, in particular, as a result of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four".

How do things stand with the technical level of our production? Several hundred million people are busy producing food. We still have not really solved the grain problem. Average annual output of grain per farm worker is about 1,000 kilogrammes in China, whereas in the United States the figure is over 50,000 kilogrammes, a disparity of several dozen times. Labour productivity in our iron and steel industry, too, is only a small percentage of advanced levels abroad. The gap in the newly-emerged industries is still wider. A lag in this field of only eight to ten years, or even three to five years, makes a big gap, let alone a lag of ten to twenty years.

Chairman Mao often reminded us: "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." In ancient times, China had brilliant achievements in science and technology: Its four great inventions played a significant role in the advance of world culture. But our ancestors' achievements can serve only to confirm our confidence in overtaking and surpassing advanced world levels and not to console us on our backwardness today. Our contributions in science and technology at present are highly incommensurate with the position of a socialist country like ours.

Will factually pointing out this backwardness make people lose heart? There might be such people. They do not have half a whiff of Marxism about them. As for us proletarian revolutionaries, by stating the facts and making a serious analysis of the historical and the present causes of this situation, we can accurately draft our strategic plan, deploy our forces and strive for a rapid change in the situation. Only in this way, moreover, can we activate people to study modestly and speedily master the world's latest science and technology.

Backwardness must be perceived before it can be changed. A person must learn from the advanced before he can catch up and surpass them. Of course, to raise China's scientific and technological level we must rely on our own efforts, develop our own inventions, and adhere to the policy of independence and self-reliance. But independence does not mean shutting the door on the world, nor does self-reliance mean blind opposition to everything foreign. Science and technology are a kind of wealth created in common by all mankind. Any nation or country must learn from the strong points of other nations and countries, from their advanced science and technology. It is not just today, when we are scientifically and technically backward, that we need to learn from other countries; after we catch up with the advanced world levels in science and technology, we will still have to learn from the strong points of others.

China's revolution has attracted all the world's revolutionary people who live and breathe with it. Our socialist modernization has won their interest and support and will do so on a widening scale. We must actively develop international academic exchanges and step up our friendly contacts with scientific circles of other countries. We express heartfelt thanks to all our friends abroad who have helped us in science and technology.

That is the first question on which I want to speak.

The second question concerns the building of a mammoth force of scientific and technical personnel who are both Red and expert.

For the modernization of science and technology, we must have a mighty scientific and technical force of the working class which is both Red and expert, and a large number of scientists and experts in engineering and technology who are first rate by world standards. We have a heavy task before us to build such a force.

An important question here is that we must have a correct understanding of being both Red and expert, and set reasonable standards for it.

The "gang of four" made the absurd statement, "the more knowledgeable, the more reactionary." They said they "preferred labourers with no culture" and they boasted as a "model of being Red and expert" an ignorant counter-revolutionary clown who handed in a blank examination paper. On the other hand, they vilified as being "White and expert" good comrades who studied diligently and contributed to the motherland's cause of science and technology. This reversal of right and wrong and of ourselves and the enemy seriously muddled people's minds for a time.

Chairman Mao advocated intellectuals becoming both Red and expert, encouraging everyone to remould the bourgeois world outlook and acquire the proletarian world outlook. The basic question about the world outlook is whom to serve. If a person loves our socialist motherland and is serving socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers of his own free will and accord, it should be said that he has initially acquired a proletarian world outlook and, in terms of political standards, cannot be considered White but should be called Red. Our scientific undertakings are an important part of our socialist cause. To devote oneself to our socialist science and contribute to it is an important manifestation of being Red, the integration of being Red with being expert.

Imbued with Mao Tsetung Thought, our scientists and technicians have made truly rapid progress in the last twenty-eight years. The overwhelming majority of them love the party and love socialism, strive to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, work wholeheartedly and fruitfully at their posts. Their faith in the party and in socialism never wavered, no matter how Lin Biao and the "gang of four" persecuted and tormented intellectuals; they kept working on science and technology under extremely difficult conditions. Many showed a high level of political awareness in the eleventh struggle between the two lines. The smashing of the gang unleashed in them great revolutionary enthusiasm. They wholeheartedly support the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and work still harder for the four modernizations. How invaluable are these scientists and technicians: They are worthy of the title "Red and expert," fit to be called our working class's own scientific and technical force. Chairman Hua once stressed with great satisfaction that such a force is an important factor in our confidence that we will catch up and surpass advanced world standards. This is a realistic, scientific appraisal.

This appraisal naturally does not mean that these scientists and technicians all have a very high level of political and ideological consciousness or that there are no shortcomings and mistakes of one kind or another in their ideology, their work style or their specific work.

It means that judged by the basic criterion of political stand, the overwhelming majority of them take the stand of the working class, and these revolutionary intellectuals constitute a force our party can rely on. They should not be complacent or come to a halt, but should continue the effort, constantly seeking new progress both politically and in their specific fields. Their shortcomings and mistakes are a matter for education and assistance, something to be overcome through criticism and self-criticism. No one is free from shortcomings and mistakes. Take people like us, our cadres doing political work and our veteran cadres who have been in the party for decades: Do we not also have shortcomings or errors of this kind or that? Why be especially exacting towards vocational cadres and technical experts! As for scientists and technicians with undesirable family backgrounds or who committed mistakes in the past or whose families and social contacts present problems, we should judge them mainly by their own basic political attitude, by the way they acquit themselves and by their contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

There is a section of scientists and technicians whose bourgeois world outlook has not fundamentally changed, or who are rather deeply influenced by bourgeois ideology. They often waver in the midst of sharp, fierce and complicated class struggle. As long as they are not against the party and against socialism, we should, in line with the party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals, bring out their specialized abilities, respect their labour and take an interest in their progress, giving them a warm helping hand. Chairman Mao consistently held that the more people in our revolutionary ranks the better, that we should respect those who have knowledge and specialized skills or have made contributions, and that our attitude towards any person who has made mistakes should be first to observe and second to give help and not to look down on him. We must earnestly implement these teachings of Chairman Mao's.

In our socialist society, everyone should remould himself. Not only those who have not changed their basic stand should remould, but everybody should study and constantly remould himself, study new problems, absorb what is new and consciously guard against corrosion by bourgeois ideology, so as better to shoulder the glorious and arduous task of building a modern, powerful socialist country.

To catch up and surpass advanced world levels within the century means that we should cover the distance in the next 22 years that took others forty or fifty years or more. Scientists and technicians should concentrate their energy on scientific and technical work. When we say that at least five-sixths of their work time should be left free for their scientific and technical work, this is meant to be the minimum demand. It is still better if even more time is available for this purpose. If some persons work seven days and seven evenings on end to meet the needs of science or production, that shows their lofty spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of socialism. We should learn from them, commend them and encourage them. Innumerable facts prove that only he can mount the pinnacles of science who devotes himself heart and soul, constantly strives for perfection, fears neither hardship nor disappointment. We cannot demand that scientists and technicians, or at any rate, the overwhelming majority of them, study a lot of political and theoretical books, participate in numerous social activities and attend many meetings not related to their work. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" frequently attacked scientists and technicians, accusing them of "being divorced from politics" and labelling people "White and expert" when they studied diligently to improve their knowledge and skills.

"White" is a political concept. Only political reactionaries who are against the party and against socialism can be called "White". How can you label as "White" a man who studies hard to improve his knowledge and skills? Scientists and technicians who have flaws of one kind or another in their ideology or their style of work should not be called "White", if they are not against the party and against socialism. How can our scientists and technicians be accused of being divorced from politics when they work diligently for socialist science? The cause of socialism calls for a division of labour. On condition that they keep to the socialist political stand, comrades of different trades and professions are not divorced from politics when they do their best at their posts; on the contrary, this is a concrete manifestation of their service to proletarian politics and of their socialist consciousness. A few years ago, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" made it quite difficult for the workers to do their jobs, for the peasants to till the land, for the army men to do their military training, and for the students to study or scientists and technicians to do research in their work. What heavy losses this meant for our socialist cause! Was that not a profound lesson?

While striving to raise the level of our present scientific and technical force, and making full use of their abilities, we must also exert ourselves to train new personnel. Owing to sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four", there is an age-gap in this force which makes the training of a younger generation of scientific and technical personnel all the more pressing.

We have a vast supply and a great potential in matters of selecting and training talented personnel. With the recent reform of the university enrollment system, we have discovered fine young people who are diligent, hard-working and talented. We are pleased to see their outstanding accomplishments. Though the "gang of four" ran wild for a time, they failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the youngsters for study, nor could they stifle the revolutionary zeal of the teachers to educate the next generation assiduously for the party and the people. Today the Central Committee of the party headed by Chairman Hua is paying close attention to science and education and laying strong emphasis on training and selecting talented people. We can foresee the dawn of a new era, with a multitude of outstanding people like the stars in the sky. The future of science lies with the youth. The growth of the younger generation is the hope of our flourishing cause.

Education is basic for training scientific and technical personnel. We must comprehensively and correctly carry out the party's policy on education, straighten out the orientation and make a good job to the educational revolution, to ensure a tremendous expansion and improvement. Education concerns not only the educational departments; party committees at all levels must attend to it earnestly as a major issue. People of all trades are gardeners tending the successors to the revolution. Their creative labour should be held in respect by the party and the people. Their teaching time must be guaranteed and care and attention must be given to their political life, working conditions and professional studies. Teachers with outstanding contributions in pedagogy should be commended and awarded.

On the question of talented people, we must particularly stress the need to break with convention in the discovery, selection and training of those with outstanding talent. This was one of the basic issues muddled by the "gang of four".

They vilified scientists, professors and engineers distinguished for their contributions as bourgeois academic authorities and, all outstanding young and middle-aged scientists and technicians trained by our party and state as revisionist sprouts. We must thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang and take up the important task of training in the shortest possible time a group of experts in science and technology who are first rate by world standards. In the early period of the war of resistance against Japan, Chairman Mao said that our party's fighting capacity would be much greater and our task of defeating Japanese imperialism would be more quickly accomplished if there were one or two hundred comrades with a grasp of Marxism-Leninism which was systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow. The revolutionary cause needs outstanding revolutionaries, and so does the scientific cause need outstanding scientists. Working-class persons with outstanding talent come from the people and serve the people. Only an extensive mass base can provide a continuous flow of talent, and outstanding talents will, in turn, help raise China's scientific and cultural standards as a whole.

The discovery or training of talented people by our scientists and teachers is in itself an achievement and a contribution to the state. The history of science shows what great results can be produced in the field of science from the discovery of a genuinely talented person! Some of the world's scientists have looked upon their discovery and training of new talent as the greatest achievement of a lifetime. There is much to be said for this view. A number of outstanding mathematicians in China today were discovered in their youth by older generation mathematicians who helped them mature. Some of the newcomers may have surpassed their teachers in scientific achievement, but the teachers' contributions are indelible, nonetheless.

The third question I want to discuss is how to make the system of division of responsibilities under the leadership of party committees work in scientific and technical departments.

Rapid development of science and technology hinges on good party leadership in these fields.

Our country has entered a new period of development in socialist revolution and construction. According to the constitution adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress and Chairman Hua's report on the work of the government to the congress, the general task in this new period is: To steadfastly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and transform China into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century. To accomplish this general task we must wage a great political and economic revolution and a great scientific and technical revolution. This is the new content for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the new period of development.

To meet the requirements of the new situation and the new task, there must be corresponding changes in the centre of gravity for party work and in the party's work style. During the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our party concentrated maximum efforts on the political revolution.

Today, after victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four", while continuing to eliminate their pernicious influence and deepen the socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts, the whole party must take firm hold of the work of modernization and carry out the great political and economic revolution and the great scientific and technical revolution, tasks which history has conferred on us.

The party committees at various levels should learn from Taching and Tachai and make an earnest effort to grasp simultaneously the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Following the examples of Taching and Tachai, they should unfold mass movements for scientific experiment, with new technical progress and new production records every year. There are several hundred thousand enterprises and several hundred thousand production brigades in our country. Extensive application of advanced science and technology to industry and agriculture and a greater, faster, better and more economical growth of production can come about only through large-scale technical transformation and scientific experiments in every enterprise and every production brigade. At the same time, we must work energetically for the success of specialized scientific research institutions. Professional scientists and technicians form the mainstay of the revolutionary movement for scientific experiment. Without a strong contingent of professional scientific researchers of high calibre, we could hardly scale the heights of modern science and technology and it would be difficult for the scientific experiment movement of the masses to advance wave upon wave in a sustained way. We must get the specialists integrated with the masses.

The Central Committee has stipulated that a system of individual responsibility for technical work be established in scientific research institutes and that the system of division of responsibilities among institute directors under the leadership of party, committees be set up. These are important organizational measures which help strengthen the leading role of the party committees while bringing into full play the role of the specialists.

The basic task of scientific research institutes is to produce scientific results and train competent people. They must show more scientific and technical achievements of high quality and train scientific and technical personnel who are both Red and expert. The main criterion for judging the work of the party committee of a scientific research institute should be the successful fulfillment of this basic task. Only when this is well done has the party committee really done its duty to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism. Otherwise, putting politics in command will remain mere empty talk.

A lot of work has to be done to fulfill this basic task. It is impossible for party committees to handle and solve all these matters. We must honestly admit that in scientific and technical work, there are many things we do not know. Even should we know them, it would still be impossible for party committees to do everything. There must be a division of responsibilities and a system of individual responsibility at each post from top to bottom. This is the only way to make our work orderly and efficient and bring about high-speed development; and this is the only way to define the duties incumbent on each post and to mete out the proper awards and penalties, at the same time obviating procrastination or evasions of responsibility and avoiding getting in each other's way.

The leadership given by party committees is primarily political leadership, that is, to ensure the correct political orientation and the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and to bring out the initiative of all concerned.

At the same time, leadership is exercised through the plan. Good plans must be drawn up for scientific research, personnel must be carefully appraised and placed where they can do the best work, and all forces must be well organized. In order to follow out the plans and push forward our scientific research, it is also necessary to guarantee the supporting services and supplies and to provide the necessary working conditions for scientific and technical personnel. This is also part of the work of the party committees. I am willing to be the director of the Logistics Department at your service and to do this work well together with the leading comrades of party committees at various levels.

We should give the director and the deputy directors of research institutes a free hand in the work of science and technology according to their division of labour. Party committees should back up the work of all party and non-party experts in administrative positions and try to bring out all their capacities so that they really have powers and responsibilities commensurate with their positions. These experts are also cadres of the party and the state. We must never look askance at them. Party committees should not attempt to supplant them.

We must give full scope to democracy and follow the mass line, heeding opinions from scientific and technical personnel in such things as evaluating scientific papers, examining the competency of scientific and technical personnel, working out plans for scientific research and appraising research findings. As to divergent views on academic questions, we must follow the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and encourage free discussion. We must listen closely to experts' opinions and enable them to play their full role so that we can do better at scientific and technical work and reduce our errors as much as possible. This is an important aspect of the mass line for party committees of scientific research institutes.

Do we mean to lighten the load of our political work or to lower its standards when we stress that scientific and technical personnel must concentrate on their specific work? No, we do not. This means a demand to raise the level of our political work, improve the method, do away with everything that smacks of formalism, eliminate the poisonous influence of the "gang of four" and conscientiously learn the fine traditions of Liberation Army political work. We must support whatever is conducive to the development of socialist science, and criticize and educate those who seek personal gain, hide their findings, refuse to work in coordination or even resort to monopoly and plagiarism and those who display other erroneous ideas and styles of work which are detrimental to the development of socialist science. As we are engaged in socialist modernization and are advancing towards the mastery of modern science and technology, the important task for our political work today is to make every scientist and technician understand how his work relates to the grand goal of the four modernizations, encourage and mobilize them to work together with one heart and coordinate their efforts in the spirit of revolution, so as to storm the citadels of science.

Although our party has accumulated some experience in leading scientific and technological work over the past twenty-odd years, we must admit that we confront a very large realm of necessity, an area we still do not know, with regard to how to effectively organize, manage and lead socialist science and technology. Until there is a change in this state of affairs, we can hardly have major achievements and the initiative will not be in our hands. Chairman Mao taught us time and again that persons in the dark cannot light the way for others. Leading party cadres at various levels must not be content to remain laymen. They must study their work and gradually learn the ropes.

We must apply ourselves to the study of Marxism and raise our political level and we must also strive to acquire scientific knowledge, sum up experience, both positive and negative, study and grasp the objective laws governing scientific and technological work and implement the party's principles and policies correctly and comprehensively. Our party was able to lead the people to the overthrow of the system of exploitation and to the transformation of society, and it will certainly be able to grasp the laws governing scientific and technological work and lead our people to the heights of world science.

The rights and wrongs in regard to political line have been basically clarified; we have mapped out a programme with the measures for its execution; the masses are already on the move. The task now confronting our party organizations at all levels is to inspire real drive in the masses, to find down-to-earth solutions to problems and to do good, solid work. In a word, we must put everything on a solid footing. We must stop all the manifestations of formalism, which go in for ostentation but disregard practical results, real efficiency, actual speed, quality or cost. Bad habits like empty talk, boasting and lying must be stamped out.

Comrades, the 11th party congress, the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, coming one after the other, fully demonstrated the great unity of our whole party and the great unity of the people throughout the country. This National Science Conference is likewise a gathering of unity. The unity of the party and the unity of the people--these are the basic guarantees for the sure triumph of our cause. Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, march forward unswerving and victorious, moving valiantly towards the grand goal of a modern, powerful socialist country!

May science in China flourish and grow! I wish the conference complete success!

Delegates Discuss Teng Speech

OW201247Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 2000 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Mar--Group discussions were held on 19 March at the National Science Conference on Vice Chairman Teng's important speech and Vice Premier Fang I's report. The delegates chatted happily about participating in the conference and concentrated on discussing Vice Chairman Teng's important speech. They unanimously pledged to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and contribute all their wisdom and strength in the new Long March.

All delegates left the Great Hall of the People at dusk on 18 March highly excited after attending the opening ceremony of the National Science Conference. They chatted excitedly on their way back to and at the dormitories and many groups held discussion meetings that same evening.

At the conference there was joyous laughter, emotional tears and militant pledges that touched the hearts of each and every participant. When they ran out of words, they wrote poems to express their sentiments. Reflecting the common sentiments of the delegates was the following poem written by 70-year-old medical doctor Wu Cheng-chien: "The old horse has the will to gallop for 1,000 li, the new army is of one heart to catch up and surpass, this grand gathering of unprecedented scale generates warmth that inspires us to carry on the heritage for future generations."

The delegates held the unanimous view that this National Science Conference called by the CCP Central Committee is a grand gathering unparalleled in the history of China and a mobilization and oath-taking meeting for moving toward the modernization of science and technology. Chairman Hua, who personally put forth the proposal for holding this conference, presided over the opening ceremony, while Vice Chairman Teng made an important speech to us. Spring has returned for the scientific circles, and so have Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Contemplating the present and emotionally recalling the past, we can see how the "gang of four" ruined scientific and technical undertakings and persecuted and tormented scientists and technical workers; we can also see how much the party Central Committee cared for and attached importance to scientific work and trusted scientists and technical workers. Truly, two different lines represent two different worlds. We can never forget 18 March.

The delegates expressed their heartfelt support for Vice Chairman Teng's speech. In their discussions, the delegates held that Vice Chairman Teng's speech holds aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and adheres to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The speech has answered the key questions on the scientific and technological front that needed to be urgently solved. Hitting the nail right on the head, it has clarified the cardinal right and wrong confused by the "gang of four." The three questions touched on by Vice Chairman Teng are precisely those which we have been wanting to speak out about for years but did not dare to do so, nor could we present them clearly. From the standpoint of theory and the line, Vice Chairman Teng has made an incisive analysis and spoken our minds. His speech has liberated our minds and put us at ease. Physiologist Feng Te-pei said: We must use Vice Chairman Teng's speech as a weapon to criticize the "gang of four," eliminate their pernicious influence and do away with lingering fears; we must work courageously.

Many delegates emotionally declared: Vice Chairman Teng's speech has affirmed that those who labor mentally to serve socialism are a part of the working people and that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals are part of the working class. He also affirmed that they are a reliable force, thus comprehensively and accurately disseminating the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's consistent thinking and expressing the trust and encouragement of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for scientific and technical workers. Many delegates said: We are doing what we should do, yet the party heaps high honors on us. On behalf of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng again expressed thanks and held us in high esteem. This has made us feel doubly close and caused our hearts to beat fiercely. Li Hua-chung, deputy secretary of the No 3 steel smelting plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, said: I was a beggar in the old society. After liberation, the party sent me to college and later promoted me to deputy director of the plant. But I was branded by the "gang of four" as a "seedling of revisionism" and an "obstinate capitalist roader." Today, after hearing Vice Chairman Teng's speech, I deeply felt the party's warmth.

Professor Wang Jen-tung of Chekiang University said: We are truly grateful for the rational analysis made by Vice Chairman Teng in his speech on the intellectuals like us from the old society and for his proper assessment of our progress as well as our work. I am determined to always be a part of the proletariat and do my share in realizing the four modernizations. Chief geologist Min Yu of the Taching oilfield said: On the question of becoming Red and expert, the "gang of four" created tremendous confusion by branding whoever painstakingly studied techniques as "following the road to becoming specialists without a socialist consciousness."

As a result, many people suffered mental anguish and were so upset that they could not do their work well. Vice Chairman Teng's speech has relieved our mental anguish. Wu Chin [2976 6651], a woman delegate from the Peking General Petrochemical Plant, is a young scientist who returned from the United States in 1974 after finishing her studies. She was raised in Taiwan. She said: I remember very distinctly that on our application forms for returning to the country, both my husband and I wrote: We want to give our youth and lives to our beloved motherland; we want to participate in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and liberate our own native place." However, we were disheartened, as the "gang of four" were running amuck at the time we returned to the country. The smashing of the "gang of four" and Vice Chairman Teng's speech today have rekindled the fire in our hearts. In the few years since I have returned to the country, I have come to know a number of scientific and technical workers. They want progress politically and always take the initiative at work; they care little about personal gain and their hearts are closely linked with the cause of socialism. I feel that our scientific and technological rank and file are truly excellent. Although my own level of understanding of Marxism is not too high, I love my motherland and am earnestly willing to serve socialism. Vice Chairman Teng's speech has given me immense confidence.

Group discussions of the National Science Conference will continue on 20 March.

NCNA on Atmosphere at Conference

OW201243Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1832 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA reporter's feature: "The Spring Warmth"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 19 Mar--It was a moving experience at the opening ceremony of the National Science Conference. When Vice Chairman Teng concluded his speech and Comrade Fang I began to deliver his report, Chairman Hua stood up and walked over to 86-year-old Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and told him that he could leave early to rest. It was so moving that tears welled up in many people's eyes. The representatives attending the conference said: "Chairman Hua is not only concerned about and cherishes old Comrade Kuo, but constantly shows concern for all the scientific and technological workers and cherishes them on behalf of the party Central Committee."

There was another moving scene when Vice Chairman Teng reached the point in his speech where he said that the leaders of the party committees must perform logistical support work well and create the necessary working climate for the scientific and technological workers. He declared: "I am willing to act as **your** logistic director and do a good job in this respect along with the leading comrades of the party committees at various levels." At that point, prolonged thunderous applause burst out, interrupting his speech.

During the break at the conference, the lobby was a scene of warmth and jubilation. Those comrades who had once been persecuted by the "gang of four" now felt the warmth of spring. Those who had made outstanding achievements in defiance of the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" were in higher spirits than ever. Comrades-in-arms who had parted from each other years ago were excited at reuniting. Old teachers and students were overjoyed upon meeting again. Lo Che-tan, a 59-year-old professor from the Chengtu Geological College, saw his former teacher Prof Ho Chieh, who is 31 years older than himself, and immediately escorted him to the lobby, where they sat and chatted cordially after being parted for 23 years. Ho Chieh, now 90 years old, is a former vice president of Peking Mining Industrial College and a veteran geologist in our country. He established the Geology Department at Peking University and taught in nine universities for several dozen years. Many geological workers studied under him. He told Lo Che-tan that he has not retired yet. Not long ago, he added, he made a written proposal to the state on developing scientific research in the field of mining industry.

The streets were ablaze with lights when the representatives left the meeting hall. It was a joyful night, a night so exciting that they could not sleep. In the guest house where the representatives stayed, some happily chatted; others held group discussions. They vied to express how they would translate the concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee into the power to advance toward the four modernizations.

Scientific-Technological Draft Program Praised

OW201614V Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese scientists at the National Science Conference here are drawing great encouragement from the draft outline of China's 1978-1985 scientific and technological development programme. Vice-Premier Fang I in his conference report last Saturday called it a high-speed development programme. When it is fulfilled, China will approach or reach advanced world levels of the 1970's in a number of major scientific and technological fields. The delegates are discussing the programme and mapping out plans for their own fields of research. Some are studying, writing scientific papers or finalizing project designs during recess periods.

One such is Kao Ching-shih, associate research fellow of the Institute for Computer Technology of the Academia Sinica. He is using recesses to put the finishing touches on seven papers on functions and computer designing. Five are theoretical and the other two are on computer architecture. Kao Ching-shih and his co-authors wrote their papers in response to Chairman Hua's call for advances in science last year. One paper on the design for high-speed computers was completed on the eve of the conference. Kao Ching-shih said: "This is our modest contribution in honour of the National Science Conference!" When China worked out its first scientific and technological development programme in 1956, Kao Ching-shih was recruited for research on computers. He was then an undergraduate in mathematics at Peking University. Today, at 43, he is in charge of a research laboratory at the Institute of Computer Technology. He said: "At that time, we had neither institute nor personnel. Today, we are striving to carry out a much bigger scientific programme on the basis of the new achievements. We are confident we will achieve modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, catching up and surpassing advanced world levels."

Professor Chao Hung-chang of the Northwest Institute of Agriculture said to fulfill the programme we must have large-scale coordination and to utilize the advantages of our socialist system. With several other research workers, he suggested setting up a research centre on agricultural science and technology near Sian. "The centre will give us a unified organization to pool the resources of the seven agricultural colleges and research institutes in the locality," he said. Chao Hung-chang is known for his expertise in seed breeding. One of the fine strains of wheat he cultivated has been popularized on one-third of China's wheat acreage and has been instrumental in bringing about a rise in output. He said: "17 agricultural colleges are concerting their efforts to compile a unified textbook on seed breeding. This is another instance of coordination to train agricultural scientists and technicians."

Dr Wu Hsien-chung, director of the Institute for Acute Abdominal Disease Research in Tientsin, said: "In our efforts to catch up and surpass advanced world levels, we must stress the pioneering spirit and blaze new trails to carry out Chairman Mao's call for greater contributions to mankind." He showed delegates a new book entitled "A New Treatise on Treatment of Acute Abdominal Diseases". It is a half million word summary of experience in integrating traditional Chinese and Western medicine. The book is a product of coordinated research by hospitals and medical colleges in seven cities. More than 80 percent of acute abdominal diseases used to be treated by Western surgical techniques. The new method eliminates operations for 80 percent of the patients. It is being used in many parts of China and more than 20,000 successful cases have been recorded. Wu Hsien-chung said: "The integration of traditional Chinese and Western medicine has opened broad vistas for further progress. It has been successful in acupuncture anaesthesia, healing bone fractures and treating burns over large areas of the body. We must continue our efforts and create a new school of medicine and pharmacology by integrating the two kinds of medicine, catching up and surpassing advanced world levels in medical science."

The delegates continued their discussion of the speech by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and the report by Vice-Premier Fang I at the opening session.

Leaders of research institutes in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were agreed in the discussion that it was necessary to strengthen party leadership in the field of science. They were moved by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's statement, "I am willing to be the director of the Logistics Department at your service." They pledged to handle the rear services well and make their contribution to China's modernization and to overtaking advanced world standards.

Conference a 'New Starting Point'

OW201245Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1834 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA Reporter's newsletter: "A Great New Starting Point"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 18 Mar--Peking is once again in a joyful mood today because 18 March marks the science festival--the grand opening of the long awaited National Science Conference at the Great Hall of the People. The Fifth National People's Congress, which was held not too long ago in this magnificent hall, made important arrangements for building our country into a powerful and modern socialist state before the end of this century and called on the 800 million Chinese people to form a mighty army to embark on a new Long March. Today, the ranks of scientists and technicians, the vanguard unit of this great new Long March, are taking the oath for a new march. The opening of the National Science Conference marks a great new starting point as well as a new stage of development for our socialist cause of science and technology.

Facts show that the first program for the development of China's science and technology, which was formulated in 1956 under the loving care of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and originally marked for completion in 12 years, was fulfilled within seven years. Over the past 28 years since the founding of our country, a series of scientific research institutions at all levels have been established and a powerful contingent of full-time scientists and technicians formed. Through their joint efforts, scientists and technicians and the workers, peasants and soldiers have scored many important achievements in scientific research.

The results of research conducted by young mathematicians Chen Ching-jun, Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou are considered to rank among the best in the world. Furthermore, our physicists have created the "Straton model" theory of elementary particles and the biophysicists of our country have succeeded in producing synthetic insulin for the first time. Huang Tung-nien and other workers involved in gear measurement have succeeded in turning out a new technique for gear measuring which is up to the advanced world levels. By working together with the masses, our full-time agricultural scientists have marched in the front ranks of the world as regards research into the cultivation of monothalamic pollen [hua fen tan pei 5363 4720 0830 1014]. Moreover, our country has successfully exploded atom and hydrogen bombs as well as launched and recovered man-made earth satellites. All these brilliant achievements have delighted and encouraged the oppressed nations and people the world over.

The "gang of four" committed no ends of evil in undermining the cause of science and technology. They once created a shocking miscarriage of justice in Shanghai and several hundred scientists and technicians of 14 research units were condemned as "special agents." Even the deceased biologist Chu Hsi had to undergo so-called "criticism" while lying in his tomb. In early January 1978, the Shanghai municipal party committee reversed the decisions on all scientists and technicians involved in this injustice. Thirteen of these scientists and technicians from Shanghai have been selected as delegates to today's National Science Conference. Both Feng Te-pei, noted physiologist and director of the Shanghai Physiology Research Institute, and his student Wu Hus-chu were once condemned as "special agents" by the "gang of four," and now they are attending the National Science Conference. Feng Te-pei angrily said that the storm against physiology stirred up by the "gang of four" forced him to discontinue his research for 10 long years.

Some delegates pointed out: "What the 'gang of four' really wanted was to 'wipe out' sciences once and for all." But under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct CCP, the "seeds" of science and culture of the great Chinese nation can never be wiped out.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES RESTORING TEACHERS' TITLES

OW180852Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--The State Council has recently approved the restoration of titles to teachers in schools of higher education. These titles were suspended for more than ten years. This decision will encourage teachers to make full use of their initiative and creativity in the service of socialist education and will encourage them to be "Red and expert", thus making a greater contribution to the movement to modernize.

There are four titles for teachers in these schools: professor, associate professor, lecturer and assistant.

The Ministry of Education document, approved by the State Council, states that those who were promoted to professor, associate professor, lecturer and assistant will retain their titles. Those who are eligible for promotion will be dealt with according to the State Council's 1960 "Provisional Regulations on Determining Titles of Teachers in Schools of Higher Education and Methods of Promotion".

The new document says that in the case of teachers who are to be promoted, political behaviour, standard of teaching and results of scientific research should be closely examined. It also states that teachers who enjoy prestige among the masses and have achievements in the sphere of learning should be promoted.

The document allows for teachers to be promoted two or more ranks if they have outstanding gifts or qualifications and have made important contributions to teaching and scientific research or have introduced something of great significance.

EDITOR'S NOTE ON 'THREE INVESTIGATIONS, RECTIFICATIONS'

OW191212Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[For the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY report referred to in the Editor's Note, see the article entitled "Air Force Organ Conducts 'Three Investigations, Rectifications'" published on p E 6 of the 16 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT]

[Excerpts] The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY recently published a report on the "three investigations" and "three rectifications" carried out by the air force's leading organ.

The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY appended an Editor's Note to this report which says: The news of the "three investigations" and "three rectifications" carried out by the leading organ of the air force is very encouraging. We saw the same vigor, revolutionary enthusiasm and death-defying spirit displayed in revolutionary war years.

In our daily discussions on work style, we must regard a fine work style as having a serious attitude toward the revolutionary work of grasping the key link, running the army well and preparing to fight; the determination to eliminate the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four as soon as possible; and the spirit and will to change views quickly. This kind of work style will guarantee that the task of grasping the key link and running the army well will be accomplished in all fields of work. It is necessary to vigorously promote this fine work style in our army, particularly among leading cadres and in the leading organ.

Wise leader Chairman Hua, esteemed and beloved vice chairmen Yeh and Teng, and leading comrades of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee have expressed great expectations of us. The enthusiasm of the masses is rising. What should we do? Should we vigorously arise and catch up with them at full speed or shouldn't we? It is intolerable for us to react slowly, remain unmoved or lead comfortable lives and ignore everything. As revolutionaries--not bureaucrats or overlords--we must constantly sense the pressure weighing upon us and use this feeling as a whip to push ourselves forward every day.

Having suffered from the oppression of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, the Chinese people rose in revolution and removed the three big mountains weighing upon the backs of the Chinese people--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. But isn't there pressure on us now? Social-imperialism and imperialism abroad, continuously and energetically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, have forced us to make adequate preparations against their aggressive war; economic and technological backwardness at home are also two kinds of pressure. We frequently say: "The situation is pressing." This means that the pressure we feel forces us to do something. For revolutionaries, pressure isn't a bad but a good thing; it can be turned into a motive force.

Now our goal has been clarified, our tasks set forth and good rules and regulations mapped out. In implementing these things, we must earnestly change our work style and achieve a fine leading work style.

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Living plainly, working hard and going down to the grassroots level must be emphasized. In light of actual conditions, efforts must be made to carry out thorough investigations and research so as to creatively implement guidelines set forth by higher levels. Rigidly and mechanically following the instructions of the higher levels without thinking is tantamount to obstructing implementation of instructions. We believe that many units throughout the army have conscientiously tried to change their work styles as the leading organ of the air force has done. Some units have not made any noticeable changes in their work style. But, if they work hard, they will shortly be able to catch up with the other units.

CHOU EN-LI'S CONCERN ABOUT HSISHA ISLANDS RECALLED

OW210159Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0322 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's feature: "Respected and Beloved Premier Chou, We Fighters of the Navy Profoundly Cherish Your Memory"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 17 Mar--In commemorating Premier Chou En-Lai's 80th birthday, cadres and fighters of the people's navy recalled the respected and beloved Premier Chou's infinite concern about navy building, and their profound memory of the late premier surged in their hearts like sea waves.

"Although the Hsisha Islands Are Small, Every One Is Our Territory."

The submarine chaser 654 of the navy's Nanhai fleet returned to its mother port of Yulin, Hainan Island, in early February 1960 after it had accomplished a patrol mission off the Hsisha Island group of the motherland. When the submarine chaser arrived at the pier and lowered its gangplank, Premier Chou was there, waiting at the pier and walking toward the vessel. The sailors on board were surprised and shouted: "Premier Chou!" "Premier Chou is coming to see us!"

Premier Chou was greatly concerned about the situation on the Hsisha Islands and about the servicemen and civilians who fought in defense of the motherland's sacred territory of Hsisha. After being briefed by leading cadres of the submarine chaser on the situation in the Hsisha Islands, Premier Chou solemnly declared that every one of the Hsisha Islands is our territory although they are small in size.

Premier Chou's warm solicitude encouraged the servicemen and civilians of Hsisha to constantly win victories one after another in the protracted struggle to defend the Hsisha Islands. In coordination with our land and air forces, our militia and our local fishermen and displaying the dauntless, heroic spirit of completely overwhelming the enemy, our People's Navy in 1974 gave due punishment to the South Vietnamese armed forces dispatched by the Saigon authorities to intrude into the Hsisha Islands, thereby successfully defending the territory and sovereignty of the motherland. Submarine chaser 654, inspected by Premier Chou in 1960, gloriously won a first-class unit citation during the Hsisha sea battle.

In 1959 the Khrushchev renegade clique of the Soviet Union unilaterally broke its contracts, recalled Soviet experts from China and destroyed all reference material in an attempt to sabotage our country's task of building new-type naval vessels. Firmly implementing Chairman Mao's instructions on relying on our own efforts, Premier Chou, assuming the attitude of a young student, invited specialists and engineers to explain to him how to build a new-type vessel as quickly as possible.

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When the workload was heavy, he often ate cold bread as his meal while talking to responsible comrades of the departments concerned. He went without sleep day and night during that period.

The newly built naval vessels were to have a test run. On a certain afternoon, Premier Chou presided over a meeting to listen to reports by leading comrades of the navy and scientific research personnel on the vessels' test run. He listened to their reports attentively, asked them concrete questions, took notes and issued many instructions on key problems.

Now, new-type naval vessels have been successfully built and put into service. They are operating on the vast sea of the motherland and are defending its territorial waters.

FREEDOM TO CONVEY IDEAS THROUGH IMAGES STRESSED

OW200257Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 15 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by (Li Tse-hou): "Freedom To Convey Ideas Through Images"]

[Excerpts] Chairman Mao's letter to Comrade Chen I discussing poetry is a sharp weapon for destroying the gang of four's "conspiracy literature" as well as a guide to creating socialist literature and art. It is of tremendous significance to eliminating the gang of four's pernicious influence in the literary and art field, clarifying right and wrong in theory and ideology and permitting literature and art to flourish so that there are a profusion of good works created which the people really like. The method and theory of conveying ideas through images, which have been criticized and prohibited for many years, would thus be completely restored.

The term "conveying ideas through images" had been in common use. However, during the past decade or more, it totally disappeared from all books and journals except when it was presented as a target for criticism. This was another of the gang of four's crimes. What the gang of four obliterated was of course, not the term alone, but the objective law for literary creation represented and reflected by this term as Chairman Mao time and again stressed. In his letter to Comrade Chen I discussing poetry, Chairman Mao mentioned "conveying ideas through images" on three occasions, pointing out that whether composing poems in classical language or in the vernacular, the method of conveying ideas through images must be used or else what is written would be quite flat and flavorless. Here we can see that "conveying ideas through images" vitally concerns the intrinsic characteristics of literature and art. Therefore, whether to uphold or to reject the method of conveying ideas through images is a matter of whether to uphold and defend or to reject and do away with the objective law for literary creation.

Rejecting the method of conveying ideas through images and doing away with the law for literary creation, the gang of four eventually suffered the consequences of their own acts. "Conspiracy literature" could not stand public scrutiny. No sooner had their stage plays started than the audience began to leave the theater which became empty before the play ended. Who would want to watch trash that was politically reactionary in the extreme and artistically repulsive? Their theories about sham revolution were nonsensical, their "No 1 stage hero" was preposterous, and their artistic image served as a vehicle for their reactionary ideologies. All plots, sets and characters were like pieces of a simple jigsaw puzzle, each having a fixed place. The gang of four embellished their criminal scheme of usurping party and state leadership by putting it into the form of a jigsaw puzzle with a view to imposing it on the people.

This was the same pattern followed in the reactionary articles by Liang Hsiao and their ilk that were often seen in newspapers and journals in those days. However, nobody wanted to read them.

No matter how revolutionary and "leftist" the gang of four pretended to be when rejecting and doing away with the method of conveying ideas through images, they were extremely rightist in essence.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIC SCIENCE

HK190400Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 13 Mar 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Hsu Ti-hsin [6079 3321 2450]: "A New Long March Has Started; March On, Comrades of the Economic Theory Front"]

[Summary] The tasks involved in building China into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology, are stupendous and the time is short. "In terms of the level of economic development, we are many years behind the developed capitalist countries. The interference and sabotage by the 'gang of four' has caused us to lose a great deal of time. Unless we exert the utmost efforts, we shall not be able to approach and equal the advanced world levels within the coming 22 years. We still have not fully grasped the many problems of socialist construction, particularly with regard to the four modernizations.

"In these circumstances, economic theory workers are faced with inescapable responsibilities and entrusted with extremely complicated and heavy tasks. Our economic science must not only keep pace with the rapid development of the national economy, but must also take the lead in the process of bringing about the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology. We must strive to contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period."

While setting forth the general task for the new period, Chairman Hua placed new, more arduous and glorious tasks on the shoulders of philosophy and social science workers, including economic theory workers. In order to make economic science serve the general task of the new period, it is necessary first of all to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four" and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and effects. We must also, on the premise of formulating national plans for the development of philosophy and social sciences, actively map out national plans for the development of the economic science. We must formulate not only yearly plans but also long-term ones (such as, for example, 3-year and 8-year plans).

"We must not only strengthen the research of Marxist economic theories and, taking Marxism-Leninism as the weapon, activate, reinforce and improve in various ways the content of the economy of various sectors (such as industrial economy, agricultural economy, transport economy, commercial economy, etc.), but also make a big effort to study and propagate Chairman Mao's development of Marxist economic theories and further launch the criticism of bourgeois and revisionist economic thoughts.

"We must not only make a success of studying China's economic history and history of economic thinking, but also do a good job of investigation and study and integrate theory closely with reality. In doing so, we must take into consideration all practical problems existing in the present socialist revolution and socialist construction. There are problems involving newly engendered bourgeois elements in socialist society, the system of ownership in rural people's communes, and the economic aspect of agricultural modernization. [paragraph continues]

"They are problems of how to run industry by methods conforming to objective laws, set up a modern industrial system and raise product quality while lowering costs. They are also problems of capital construction and the effect of investments, building unified transport networks, serving socialism with the law of value, fixing the prices of industrial and farm products, the role of planned pricing in national economic management, and so on and so forth."

Many economic science workers are willing to serve the socialist revolution and construction of the mother country and, in warm response to wise leader Chairman Hua's call, strive to contribute to China's economic science.

MAANSHAN IRON, STEEL CONSTRUCTION OVERFULFILLS QUARTERLY PLAN

OW210816Y Peking NCNA in English 0808 GMT 21 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, 21 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, one of China's ten major iron and steel bases, has fulfilled its first quarter plan for steel. Since the beginning of this year, plans for all the company's 16 products have been overfulfilled daily, quality has steadily risen, and raw material consumption has continued to drop. All major products, including steel, iron and rolled steel, have set monthly records in the past two months.

The Maanshan Iron and Steel Company has been a national advanced enterprise in learning from Taching for some time. Acting according to Chairman Mao's instruction on developing the iron and steel industry, the company in 1975 improved its work and set a record in the latter half of that year in iron and steel output. However, the gang of four and their followers in Anhwei Province charged the company with "the restoration of capitalism" and "being a model of propagating the unique role of productive forces". In 1976, there was serious sabotage. An example was the ruining of 350 motors in the No. two steel plant. When the gang of four fell, the party committee of the company under the care of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee led the workers in smashing the gang's bourgeois factional set-up. They held rehabilitation meetings, restoring honour to eight advanced enterprises, 145 outstanding units and 480 outstanding individuals, who had been attacked by the gang. The representatives of these units and the individuals rode on 50 floats in a parade in their honour. The workers of the company are now showing immense vigour to set new records in production.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT, FREIGHT TRANSPORT SURPASS 1977 RECORDS

OW210752Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 21 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Mar (HSINHUA)--China reported a 25 percent increase in the value of industrial output for the first two months of this year compared with the record for corresponding periods in previous years. The output of steel, pig iron, rolled steel, non ferrous-metals, chemical fertilizer, chemical fibre and other industrial products as well as the volume of freight transport in the first two months of this year surpassed figures for the first three months of last year. The average daily output of steel for the first two and half months has surpassed the target set. Production in the petroleum industry continued to rise steadily, the output of crude oil went up and coal output reached a record figure. Most major coal mines in the country are topping their daily production quotas. Power generation is going up steadily. Products for farm use such as fertilizer, insecticide, tractors, and internal combustion engines show rapid increase in output. Production figures for light industries including cotton yarn, chemical fibre, paper, cotton cloth, salt, cigarettes have greatly increased. The industrial communications industry turned in increased profit to the state in the first two months of this year, placing the state finances on a healthy footing.

CHEKIANG LEADERS CONSOLIDATE LEADING GROUPS

OW201045Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] In accordance with the line set forth at the 11th National CCP Congress, the secretaries of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee have personally and conscientiously taken part in selecting and assigning cadres and consolidating leading groups at various levels in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. At present, the leading groups of most provincial-level units and of organizations under the direct jurisdiction of the province have been reorganized and reinforced. The leading groups of nine prefectural and municipal CCP committees and most of the county CCP committees have also in the main been reorganized.

More than 380 cadres who performed well during the 10th and 11th line struggles and met the requirements for successors to the cause of the proletariat have been selected and promoted to leading posts in standing committees of county CCP committees and in high-level organizations. Those leading positions usurped by the counterrevolutionary factional setup of the gang of four have been seized back and placed into the hands of the proletariat.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee has considered the consolidation of leading groups at various levels a key issue in grasping the key link and running the country well. Comrade Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, personally took charge of some of the work of consolidating leading groups and cadres. Secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee also personally took part in firmly grasping the work of consolidating and reorganizing the leading groups of various prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, provincial-level units and major plants and mines.

The provincial CCP Committee has paid attention to solving the problem in organizational departments of various units. All secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee have personally gone to some localities and plants and mines where the situation had been relatively complex to carry out investigation and study, solicit opinions from all sides and solve the problem of reorganizing and consolidating the leading groups.

In the course of consolidating leading groups at various levels, the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee has paid particular attention to the following four points:

1. It has criticized the revisionist organizational line of the gang of four of barring all those who did not belong to the gang's factional setup and appointing people according to their loyalty to the gang. It has selected and appointed cadres strictly in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the cause of the proletariat put forward by Chairman Mao.
2. It has criticized the counterrevolutionary political program dished up by the gang of four and has given full play to the backbone role of revolutionary veteran cadres in leading groups at various levels.
3. It has criticized the subjective idealism of the gang of four who discounted the importance of practical experience, and has persisted in discovering talents and promoting cadres from the three great revolutionary movements.

4. It has strictly distinguished and correctly handled the two different kinds of contradictions. It has correctly treated those cadres who had committed mistakes and united with the majority of cadres. Toward those cadres who committed mistakes when the gang of four ran amuck, the provincial CCP Committee has followed the policy "first we must observe and second we must give help" and "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and has refrained from striking them down for good, a method resorted to by the gang of four.

By persevering in consolidating the leading groups at various levels in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee has effectively promoted the development of an excellent situation throughout the province. Through the initial consolidation work, leading cadres at various levels have greatly enhanced their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and of carrying forward the party's fine tradition and style, strengthened revolutionary unity and promoted proletarian uprightness. This has been warmly supported by the masses.

CHEKIANG CCP, REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES' FARMING DIRECTIVE

OW200550Y Hangehow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[15 March "directive" on spring farming issued by Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees]

[Excerpts] In his work report delivered at the Fifth NPC, wise leader Chairman Hua issued an appeal: Mobilize the whole nation and go in for agriculture in a big way. He has asked us to develop agriculture rapidly and build a solid foundation for it. The busy spring season has arrived. Cadres at all levels and the masses of commune members throughout the province should conscientiously study the important documents of the Fifth NPC, respond to Chairman Hua's appeal with actual deeds, immediately mobilize and concentrate forces to fight the battle for spring farming well, and lay the groundwork for reaping an all-round bumper harvest this year.

1. Party committees at all levels should boldly encourage the masses, deepen exposure and criticism of the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, and strike ruthlessly at the sabotage activities of class enemies and capitalist influences in order to do a good job in spring farming.

We should remember that the influence of the gang of four on the agricultural front was extensive and caused great damage. It is essential to deepen education in the party's basic line among the broad masses of cadres and people, uphold the socialist orientation and surmount capitalist tendencies. Special efforts should be made to rectify capitalist tendencies within the collective economy and rely on the masses to consolidate and develop the collective economy.

The "one criticism and two strikes" movement should be pushed forward in a well-guided and systematic way. We must strictly differentiate between the two contradictions and handle them correctly. We must concentrate our efforts at countering the handful of active counterrevolutionaries and persons guilty of corruption and embezzlement whose crimes are serious and who are deeply hated by the masses. We must strike at those new-born bourgeois elements who jeopardize socialist construction and seriously undermine socialist public ownership.

As for comrades who have committed minor mistakes, we should continue to do a good job in ideological education among them by applying the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient.

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and link "one criticism and two strikes" closely with spring farming in order to expeditiously direct the enthusiasm of large numbers of cadres and masses toward spring farming and make spring farming a success. That enthusiasm was generated because of the "one criticism and two strikes" movement.

2. It is necessary to improve the operation and management of people's communes and implement party economic policies for rural areas. Interference and sabotage of the gang of four in the rural areas undermined party economic policies and the operations and management of people's communes, thereby seriously frustrating the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. To expose and criticize the gang of four and put an end to confusion and restore order, it is necessary to conscientiously implement party economic policies, improve the operation and management of people's communes, and implement the principle of thriftily and diligently operating the communes democratically. Henceforth, all counties and people's communes should make conscientious efforts to implement measures for increasing production, reaping a bumper harvest, insuring more pay for more work, and for insuring proper distribution of goods in order to put into fully play the enthusiasm of the masses. It is imperative to strengthen planned management and formulate, as well as implement, this year's production plan, which is based on the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development. It is also necessary to outline a plan for distributing income in keeping with the principle of taking into consideration the interest of the state, collectives, and individuals.

3. Preparations for spring farming should be aimed at achieving high standards and fine quality. Various localities should mobilize the masses prior to the start of the busy spring farming season to launch a large-scale campaign to accumulate and produce fertilizer. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to select fine seed strains, cultivate seedlings, repair agricultural machinery and farm tools and train technical personnel. Spring farming preparations should aim at reaping a bumper harvest in defiance of natural disasters. Steps should be taken to coordinate manpower during the busy spring farming season in a rational way by considering the overall situation and by grasping each and every link well. Proper arrangements should be made to take care of those places where farmland capital construction is progressing slowly and where the scale of construction projects is big. Forces should be concentrated to finish projects that can be completed prior to the start of the busy spring farming season on a crash basis to benefit agriculture. Specialized teams should be organized to take care of projects that cannot be completed in time. The masses should be organized to repair reservoirs and other projects in bad condition to insure they will survive the high water season.

4. It is essential to make proper arrangements for commune members' livelihood. Party committees at all levels should organize forces to get a clear picture at the grassroots level. Grain should be sent to grain-deficient areas without delay in order to especially help those communes and brigades that have been hit hard by natural disasters and are low in supplies of food grain so they can overcome these difficulties and prepare well for spring farming.

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5. Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership over spring farming. Leading cadres at all levels in charge of rural work should proceed to the frontline of agricultural production to participate in and lead production, conduct investigations and studies and grasp typical cases well in order to popularize experiences of selected places. Practical steps should also be taken to solve problems arising from spring farming. During the busy spring farming season, either no meetings should be held, or fewer and shorter meetings should be held, so cadres at all levels can concentrate all their efforts on doing well in spring farming. It is necessary to organize all professions and trades to vigorously support spring farming. Agricultural departments should go all out to do a good job in spring farming by popularizing advanced agricultural techniques and managing and coordinating the proper use of agricultural machinery.

Industrial departments should step up production of agricultural machinery, spare parts and accessories, farm tools, chemical fertilizer, farm insecticide, plastic sheets and other items that support agriculture. They should organize agricultural support teams to help repair machinery and farm tools in rural areas. Transport departments should expedite the transport of supplies to insure that farm work is done on time. Finance and trade departments should do a good job in supplying items needed for production in a timely manner and also in extending loans. Scientific and technical departments should help communes and brigades expand scientific experiments in agriculture. In short, all professions and trades should keep in mind what is needed urgently for agricultural production, solve problems arising from agricultural production requiring immediate attention and strive to win an overall victory in agricultural production.

KIANGSI DAILY URGES LEARNING FROM TACHING

HK200745Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 78 HK

[KIANGSI DAILY editorial: "Grasp the Key Link of Class Struggle in Learning from Taching. Achieve Rapid Progress Without Fail--On Conclusion of the Kiangsi Conference on Learning From Taching"--date not given]

[Summary] The Kiangsi conference on learning from Taching in industry was held amid the excellent situation in which great achievements have been scored in grasping the key link of class struggle and in bringing about great order across the land. The conference has fully reflected the high fighting spirit and mental outlook of the cadres and workers on our province's industry and communications and capital construction fronts. "We warmly congratulate the successful conclusion of the conference and express our warm felicitations to advanced units and advanced individuals, including Taching-type enterprises and labor heroes, cited by the conference. We firmly believe that through this grand gathering the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere is bound to be deeply developed and that industrial production and construction are bound to experience a new soaring advance."

Deeply launching the mass movement to learn from Taching and build Taching-type enterprises everywhere is the essential route for speeding up socialist economic construction, for completely fulfilling the various tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and for realizing the four modernizations.

People of Taching have shown a high sense of responsibility toward revolution and people over the past few years. Advanced typical examples cited by the conference also have high spontaneity in implementing the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and bringing about great order across the land.

"We must also have this high sense of responsibility and strong sense of urgency in order to realize the magnificent blueprint of the four modernizations, put forward by Chairman Mao and announced by Premier Chou, within this century. The interference and sabotage of the gang of four, who brought a scourge to the nation and calamity to the people, lost years of precious time, widening shortcomings in economic construction between our country and the world's advanced level. Faced with such a situation, we must urgently mobilize and speed up socialist economic construction.

"The excellent situation is pressing and the battle drums of a leap forward are spurring the people. There are only 22 years until the year 2000. Every factory, mine and enterprise and every one of our cadres, staff and workers must set a timetable for speed and acquire the lofty ambition of the people of Taching in rapidly building a first-class oilfield to win honor for the Chinese people. We must promote the development of the national economy at a still higher speed."

Exposure and criticism of the gang of four is the cardinal task of the people throughout the province, currently and for some time to come. It is the key link of all our work. We must thoroughly eradicate their remnant poison and influence. Otherwise, the masses will not be able to clearly distinguish between right and wrong and will not be able to enhance their drive. The cadres will also not be able to clearly distinguish between right and wrong and will not provide sufficient support. In addition, learning from Taching will not get off the ground and achieving high speed will be impossible. We must seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works, firmly grasp the ideological weapons and conduct a big discussion regarding the "10 shoulds and 10 shouldn'ts" in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

"The leadership organs and groups at all levels on the industry and communications and capital construction fronts must learn from Taching and seriously make a success of revolutionizing their leadership groups. This is a key measure for grasping the key link of class struggle in learning from Taching and achieving high speed. Without a complete emancipation of their leadership's ideology, without a great enhancement of their understanding and without a big change in their work style, it will be impossible to achieve high speed in production and construction."

Chairman Hua's revolutionary practice has set a brilliant example for us. Leadership groups and leadership organs at all levels must adhere to the Taching leadership group's 12 measures for revolutionization and formulate their own plans for revolutionization so as to effect a big change in our style of leadership and work method. We must absolutely oppose the bad style of lording it over the people, of being divorced from reality and of not being serious in our work.

"We must effectively strengthen our leadership over the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere. We must truly learn from Taching. We must not falsely learn or partially learn. We must maintain high standards, make strict demands and oppose the erroneous trend of lowering the criteria for Taching-type enterprises. We must steadily develop the movement to learn from Taching in a grand manner.

"Leadership cadres at all levels must seriously study the line, principles and policy for building socialism which Chairman Mao set down for us, study politics and economics and science and technology, and learn the skill of managing and organizing modern socialist production and construction. Leadership cadres at all levels must also improve their leadership ability and enhance their leadership skill. Only by so doing can we lead a force of staff and workers that is highly revolutionized, is good at technology and professional matters, fights in unity and is both Red and expert to fight a great battle in production and construction."

We will encounter many difficulties on the road of our new Long March. We must continue to give play to the revolutionary ambition of the "foolish old man who removed the mountain," transform China, and learn from the Taching people in preferring to live 20 years less in order to strive to build the big oil field.

We must have lofty ambition, advance in the face of difficulties, and must not wait for, rely on or demand assistance from others. We must mobilize the masses on a grand scale to conduct socialist labor emulation and revolutionary contests, learn from and catch up with Hunan, and fully mobilize the masses' socialist activism and creativity. "We must also make technical innovations, increase production, practice economy in a big way and pursue speed while tapping production potentials, increasing quality and quantity, and reducing costs so as to completely meet the demands of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results."

The first session of the Fifth NPC has taken the first firm stride on the new Long March. Riding on the strong east wind of the Fifth NPC, let us hold aloft the red banner of Taching personally raised by Chairman Mao, seriously implement the spirit of this conference and launch the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises everywhere in a still greater way. We must develop our province's industrial production and construction at high speed and arduously struggle to build Kiangsi into a socialist industrial province and to complete the general task of the new era.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--In January and February this year, the output of the 10 main products from the construction materials front in Anhwei increased by large margins over the corresponding period last year. The output of cement, glass sheets and asbestos increased by 54.5, 2.9 and 27.2 percent respectively. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 78 FK]

FUKIEN TRADE UNIONS MEETING--On the afternoon of 13 March the provincial and municipal federations of trade unions invited (Ma Heng-chang) and (Su Kuang-ming), national model workers, to give reports at a meeting. Comrade Chiang Li-yin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. A total of 2,300 cadres and model workers were present. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Mar 78 HK]

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HUNAN PREFECTURE IMPLEMENTS PARTY RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

HK201605Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] Party organizations at all levels in Lienyuan Prefecture have seriously implemented party rural economic policies, fully mobilized commune members' revolutionary activism and promoted spring farming. "Before the beginning of spring and in accordance with the assessment of the situation after investigation, the Lienyuan Prefectural CCP Committee analyzed the excellent rural situation and favorable conditions as well as existing weak links and unfavorable factors. Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, many problems still existed in rural areas. One prominent point was that party rural economic policies were not being completely implemented. In some places production increased but income did not; there was no more pay for more work; there was no equal pay for equal work; distribution plans were not realized; and cadre and mass activism for vigorously pursuing socialism was affected. To solve this problem the Lienyuan Prefectural CCP Committee grasped the implementation of party rural economic policies as an important part of farming preparations."

(Chung Hung-hu), deputy secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee, and (Yao Ching-hua), Standing Committee member of the prefectural CCP Committee and director of the prefectural Agriculture Office, have organized and mobilized cadres and masses in the commune and brigade where they are staying to restudy the party's various rural economic policies. They have criticized the gang of four's fallacies, which disrupted economic policies, and clearly distinguished between right and wrong in line. On this basis, they have straightened out labor management and implemented the policy on distribution. As a result, spring farming is seething in the prefecture.

The prefectural CCP Committee has also sent investigation groups to investigate and sum up the situation of implementing the policies in some communes and brigades in Shuangfeng County. The prefectural CCP Committee has printed and circulated the experiences of (Wuhsing) commune in Shuangfeng County in establishing the system of fixed production quotas and concentrating manpower on spring farming. The prefecture has thus implemented the policies.

With the implementation of party rural economic policies in the rural areas of the prefecture, spring farming has been vigorously promoted. The quantity of clay and miscellaneous manure collected by the prefecture is greater than in the corresponding period of last year. Five counties and one municipality in the prefecture have built 28,000 steam greenhouses for cultivating early-rice seedlings and have grown 2,800 mou of seedlings in hotbeds.

HUPEH ISSUES CIRCULAR ON IMPLEMENTING NPC DOCUMENTS

HK201415Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 78 HK

[Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee 17 March circular on studying and publicizing documents of the Fifth NPC]

[Excerpts] After the promulgation of the documents of the first session of the Fifth NPC, party committees at all levels have immediately organized cadres and masses to publicize and study them. To further whip up an upsurge in mass publicizing, studying and mobilization, the following notices are hereby given:

1. We must fully understand the significance of the first session of the Fifth NPC. The victorious holding of this first session is a major event in the political life of the people of various nationalities throughout China. It is a major matter in grasping the key link in running the country and in bringing about great order across the land, and also in consolidating and developing the revolutionary united front led by the working class of China, with the union of workers and peasants as the foundation. This session was a meeting for drawing up plans for continuing the Long March and also a marching rally for building a powerful and modern socialist country.

Party committees at all levels must respond to the call of the session, further organize all forces, make use of various propaganda media and, with great fanfare, whip up an upsurge in mass publicizing, studying and implementing the spirit of the documents of the session.

2. Extensively and penetratingly study and publicize the spirit of the documents of the Fifth NPC:

A. We must seriously study and publicize the government work report, the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the report on the revision of the constitution, the other documents of the session and the various relevant editorials of the two newspapers and the journal of the central authorities. Through mass studying, publicizing and mobilization, we must allow the spirit of the documents of the Fifth NPC to be really understood by all households and to penetrate deeply into people's hearts.

B. In studying and publicizing we must emphatically understand the following key points: The general task of China in the new stage of development and the principles, policies, steps, measures and favorable conditions for fulfilling this general task. The great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is still a matter of prime importance at present and in the next stage, and it is the key link of all tasks. We must carry this great political revolution through to the end.

C. In close connection with the reality of the localities and of our own systems and units, we must use the spirit of the documents of the Fifth NPC as the motive force and seriously do a good job of fighting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must firmly grasp investigation work, unfold the movement to strike blows at two things and do a good job of rectification on all fronts. We must further stimulate the development of the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and seriously solve the problem of whether to genuinely or falsely learn from Taching and Tachai.

We must carry forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out efforts and insure the building of one-third of the enterprises into Taching-type enterprises and of one-third of the counties into Tachai-type counties within 3 years. We must persistently adhere to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, other work and preparedness against war, and concurrently grasp the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. We must restore and carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style of the mass line and of seeking truth from facts, and firmly establish the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly.

3. Mobilize all forces and bring the role of the various propaganda media into full play:

A. Ask the delegates to the Fifth NPC to do a good job of conveying the spirit of the session.

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B. The leadership should personally take action and run different kinds of study courses at all levels. They must arm the backbones and bring the combat role of the backbones in studying and publicizing into full play.

C. Various prefectural, municipal and county propaganda and cultural departments must organize forces to compile teaching materials which are easy to understand and concise, and a variety of singing materials which are lively, vivid and small in scale for use by various basic-level units. Various full-time literature and art groups must actively create literature and art works reflecting the life of struggle on various fronts during the stage of socialist revolution and construction.

D. Bring into full play the role of spare-time schools, political evening schools, spare-time literature and art propaganda teams, newspaper reading groups, and reading rooms of various factories, mines, rural areas, city and township neighborhoods and other basic-level units as propaganda positions. They must use wall posters and black-board bulletins at various workshops, shifts and teams and water conservancy work-sites, organize broadcasts to the fields and make use of various forms of publicity.

4. Further strengthen leadership. Party committees at all levels must fully understand that completely realizing the four modernizations within this century and allowing the national economy of China to march in the front rank of the world are the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and that this is a sacred mission history has assigned to us. They must take the lead in studying, publicizing and implementing the documents of the Fifth NPC and integrate studying, criticizing and summing up experiences. Leaders must go deep down into the basic levels to conduct investigations and study. They must personally grasp the points, lead forward the work over areas by means of experiences gained at points, and stimulate fulfillment of overall plans. They must use their own deeds to lead cadres and masses to specifically do a good job of grasping publicizing and studying the documents of the Fifth NPC.

HUPEH MILITARY DISTRICT CIRCULAR ON SPRING FARMING AID

HK180300Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Political Department of the Hupeh Provincial Military District has issued a circular calling on PLA units and militia throughout the district to vigorously support spring farming. The circular demands: "We must continue to tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, seriously study the series of the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on rapidly developing our country's agriculture and study the report on the work of the government delivered by Chairman Hua at the Fifth NPC. In close connection with reality in the struggle between the two classes and lines on the agricultural front, we must continue to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, further distinguish between right and wrong in line, restore things to order, liberate our thinking and resolutely do a good job in spring farming.

"Party committees in units at all levels and political departments must handle education in our army's principles, nature and tasks, carry forward the glorious tradition of being not only combat forces but also production and work teams and boldly organize personnel to help the people with labor and to give material support.

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"Medical and public health departments must organize medical personnel to go to the countryside to serve poor and lower peasants. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees, all the people's armed force departments must tightly arrange work, focusing on spring farming. We must call on and organize the militia to take the lead in participating in the movement and to 'criticize one thing, strike at two and rectify three' in the countryside. We must organize them to become vanguards who work hard to overcome difficulties, give full play to their role of shock troops and urge them to contribute to spring farming in a big way."

The circular also demands: "Leading comrades at all levels must hold fewer and shorter meetings. We must go to the production front to expose and criticize the gang of four and participate in labor with the people, do a good job of research and investigation and seriously sum up and popularize advanced experiences. Comrades of the work teams of learning from Tachai in agriculture must carry forward the glorious tradition of hard work in our army, integrate themselves with the people and have 'three togethers' with the people so as to do a good job of spring farming."

KWANGTUNG COMMUNE IMPLEMENTS RENUMERATION POLICY

HK210145Y Canton Kwangtun Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "(Fuchien) commune in Wengyuan County has seriously implemented the policy of to each according to his work, adopted a series of measures to strengthen labor management, readjust fixed production quotas and improve the method of calculating work points on the basis of work done, and greatly mobilized the socialist activism of the masses. The commune is now vigorously promoting spring farming and sowing. Over 90 percent of the commune manpower has accumulated manure, cultivated land, sown seeds and cultivated seedlings. The people have actively done a good job of planting sugar cane, peanuts, soybeans, ginger and other industrial crops."

"Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, over the past several years many places were forced to eliminate the system of fixed production quotas and of calculating work points on the basis of work done. In regard to labor remuneration, the phenomenon emerged of it making no difference whether one worked a lot or a little, of whether one achieved good or bad results, of whether one worked at all or of whether one's technique was good or bad. This seriously dampened the activism of the masses."

Because of this situation the commune party committee has deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the gang of four. It grasped distribution according to work during last year's yearend distribution.

Since the beginning of preparations for farming and spring farming, the commune party committee has continuously and seriously implemented the policy of to each according to his work in order to continuously enhance the socialist activism of the masses. It has done the following in this regard:

"1. Implemented fixed quotas for labor attendance, work and manure (?collection), established set tasks for every commune member, and commended and awarded those who overfulfill their quotas."

"2. As a result of mass discussion, further put fixed production quotas on a sound basis and readjusted labor remuneration according to the principle of more pay for more work."

"3. Established the system of openly calculating and announcing work points. Each commune member should know how many work points he or she gets daily in order to prevent the phenomenon of not getting appropriate work points for work done.

"This policy has mobilized the activism of the masses in participating in collective productive labor. The commune has scored remarkable achievements in making preparations for farming and in accumulating manure. On the average, the commune has accumulated 20 percent more manure per mou of land compared with the same period last year.

SEXIST PAY POLICY ELIMINATED IN KWANGTUNG COMMUNE

HK210120Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "During spring farming the party committee of (Ssuho) commune in Hsini County has checked up on the implementation of policies. The commune party committee has discovered that unequal pay for equal work between men and women is being practiced in many production teams. For example, both men and women carried the same amount of fertilizer and walked the same distance to the field. However, the men received 12 points a day and the women only 8 or 9 points. Some women went to work very early and returned home very late. They also worked much harder than the men. However, they received fewer work points. The activism of the women in vigorously promoting socialism was thus greatly affected.

"In view of this situation, the commune party committee and party branches of various production brigades have taken effective measures and implemented the policy of equal pay for equal work for both sexes. They have also vigorously commended female activists who actively participate in collective productive labor and wholeheartedly do a good job of collective production. By so doing, more women have taken part in collective labor and their labor activism has been greatly raised."

(Kangao) production brigade now has 440 female laborers. Only 300 women labored before the implementation of the policy of equal pay for equal work for both sexes. Since the implementation of the policy, all female laborers have worked hard. Some finish their farm work in 1 day instead of 2.

BRIEFS

KWANGSI COMMERCE--In January and February this year purchases, sales and storage on the commerce front in Kwangsi experienced a comparatively great increase over the corresponding period of last year. By mid-February the value of purchases of agricultural and sideline products increased by 22.7 percent over the corresponding period last year. The quantity of main industrial crops, including tobacco, tea and tung oil, purchased also increased over the corresponding period last year. Total retail sales of commodity goods in January increased by 20.1 percent over the corresponding period last year, with sales of radios and thermal flasks increasing by 100 percent. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG RURAL SAVINGS--With the increase in yield in agricultural production there has been a large-scale increase in the savings deposits of rural commune members in Kwangtung. Last year the deposits of commune members in the rural credit cooperatives in Kwangtung rose sharply. By the end of 1977, deposits by commune members increased by 14.3 percent over those of 1976. In Shantou and Shaokuan prefectures there has been an increase of over 20 percent, and in Foshan Prefecture and Hainan region there has been an increase of over 15 percent. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK]

YANG I-CHEN IMPELS HEILUNGKIANG CADRES BOUND FOR GRASSROOTS UNITS

SK201000Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 78 SK

[Text] In order to carry out to a further extent the guidelines of the Fifth National People's Congress, the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally on 15 March to mobilize cadres of departments at the provincial level to go to grassroots units. Attending the rally were leaders of departments, offices, committees and bureaus at the provincial level and cadres who were about to go to grassroots units, totaling 2,500 people. Leading comrades of various prefectures, leagues and municipalities listened to the rally through telephones, as in a telephone conference.

Leading comrades of the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attending the rally were Yang I-chen, Chang Lin-chih, Li Li-an, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei, Chen Chien-fei, Wang Chin-tzu, Chang Hsiu-chih, Juan Yung-sheng, Chang Shih-chun, Hou Chieh and Lu Kuang.

Comrade Yang I-chen spoke at the rally. Comrade Yang I-chen first explained why cadres should vigorously go to grassroots units. He said: There are five urgent matters:

1. No delay is permitted in implementing the guidelines of the Fifth NPC. The reason we are letting so many cadres go to grassroots units is because they will vigorously publicize the general task of the new period, mobilize the people to study, and permit every household and person to know about and understand this general task. In doing this, they will be implementing the guideline of the Fifth NPC in a practical way.
2. It is most urgent to recoup and make good the time wasted as a result of the sabotage by that person in the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee in following the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and in peddling their sinister stuff. In light of the development of the movement in our province, it is imperative to concentrate our time on grassroots units and firmly grasp the implementation of all work.
3. Since the end of last year we have held a series of meetings and formulated concrete plans for all work in our province. We now have everything prepared, including clear goals, tasks, measures and the motivation for work. What we still lack is the action to implement these.
4. Judging from the salient features and situation in industrial and agricultural production, now is the time for cadres to go to grassroots units. Spring plowing is imminent for agricultural production and work for the year is best begun in the spring. Whether we can win the victory in agriculture depends on whether we can make a success of spring plowing. Unless we grasp well this crucial point and seize this opportunity we will fail to fulfill the fighting task in 1978 of surpassing past records in grain output. The general situation in industrial production in January and February was good. To make a good start in the first quarter of 1978, to make April and May highly productive months and to reach the goal of fulfilling more than one-half of the annual production plan by mid-year, it is necessary to have cadres vigorously go to grassroots units to carry out all work.
5. With regard to the work style of leaders, pernicious influences have existed as a result of the gang of four's sabotage of the party's fine tradition and work style over the past few years. There are two points concerning work style which should, in particular, be corrected without delay. The first involves engaging in idle talk but doing no work, the second involves lack of responsibility. The provincial party

committee's campaign to take action for real results in vigorously dispatching cadres of organs at the provincial level to grassroots units is a start in changing this negative work style. The campaign is a realistic one aimed at responding to Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's militant call, at further eradicating the pernicious influence of the gang of four, and at transforming the work style and embarking on a new Long March. It is an important measure for making more contributions to bringing about great and quick development in industrial and agricultural production. Therefore, the campaign is of very great significance.

The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee decided to transfer two-thirds, or at least half of the cadres of organs to grassroots units. Standing Committee members of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee should take the lead in this. From now to late May the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees will not hold any meetings requiring participation by cadres at and above the position of deputy secretaries and vice chairmen of county CCP and revolutionary committees. All departments in charge of administrative and professional work should not hold large-scale meetings--only necessary small and short meetings. With regard to all departments, offices, committees and bureaus at provincial level, two-thirds or at least a half of both leading comrades and ordinary cadres at and above bureau level should be transferred to grassroots units. Enterprises and establishments at provincial level should transfer 10 percent of their cadres to grassroots units. The major orientation of this campaign is agricultural, though its specific goals should be varied in accordance with the nature and needs of various work.

Comrade Yang I-chen dwelt on the questions concerning what cadres should do at the grassroots units. He said: The guideline of this campaign is, in general, to implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC, to relentlessly grasp and carry out work in all fields, taking the struggle of deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and placing emphasis on spring plowing and laying a solid foundation for making more contributions to scoring the best record in grain output this year and realizing a new leap forward in industry.

The major tasks are:

1. Deeply carry out the movement to expose, criticize and investigate and fight well the third campaign. The general plan for the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in our province is still to carry out the movement in party committees and organs at or above county level in accordance with the three major steps decided by the provincial committee and achieve simultaneous promotion of the movements of exposure-criticism-investigation, two blows and one oppose, and consolidation in various fields--in other words, the one criticism, two blows and three consolidations movement. In grassroot level units, the movement should be carried out with concerted efforts to take exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link, persist in learning from Taching and Tachai, and combine education on the basic line with party consolidation. Work style rectification, consolidation work on enterprises, communes and brigades, and two blows and one oppose in a unified way. In rural areas, it should be carried out by stages and by groups on the basis of the farming season.

Presently, our province's major problem concerning the person in the provincial party committee at that time has basically been exposed. The next step is to deeply carry out large-scale criticism in close connection with actual situations. This is a prolonged and arduous task. When viewed in the light of the present circumstances in our province, we should firmly grasp and relentlessly criticize several issues as follows:

The first is the counterrevolutionary political program concocted by the gang of four, and the second the pseudoleftist and real rightist wares pushed by the gang of four. The third involves the gang's crimes of confusing people's minds, undermining people's morale and bankrupting the national economy in an attempt to usurp party and state power, and the gang's opposition to efforts to criticize revisionism and capitalism and build socialism and its attempt to pull down the red banner of Tachai. The fourth is the two assessments cooked up by the gang, and the fifth the so-called theory of productive forces trumpeted by the gang. It is necessary to criticize these deeply and thoroughly one by one.

All fronts, proceeding on the basis of their circumstances, should sum up the experience and lessons gained in the past 28 years, clarify right and wrong concerning political line and grasp well the study work conducted by cadres in order to do a good job of criticism. The major problem of present investigative work is the insufficient pursuit of evidence. Leading cadres should personally take part in helping those who must be investigated change over ideologically through education, in successfully carrying out ideological work concerning those insiders that are knowledgeable, and in accelerating the pace of the investigation work. Regarding those who are willing to make a clean breast of everything, let them give a full account before the masses and obtain understanding from them. Let them be freed as soon as possible. The three antigang discussions and one evaluation activities, which have been carried out in party committees and organs at or above county level and are drawing to a close, should be completed before 20 March. Personnel in departments which have recently begun activities and discussions and are unable to clarify matters in a short period of time because of the complex situation should clarify these after going down to grassroot level units to participate in spring plowing.

All counties and banners, regardless of whether the discussions are over or not, should now go all-out to participate in preparatory work for spring plowing and in the spring plowing itself, and after that again hold discussions. During the period of going down to grassroot level units, it is necessary to do a good job of preparatory work for the three antigang discussion and one evaluation activities, and of bringing to a conclusion actual work in the first half of the year. Three discussions and one evaluation activities should be carried out effectively, and not as a sham. Prefectures, municipalities and departments under the province should pay attention to summing up the exemplary experience of advanced units, make use of such experience and give impetus to the movement of backward units. The two blows and one opposition movement is an important component part of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. It is necessary to carry this out with great fanfare.

The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee decided to unfold the movement of two attacks and one opposition throughout the province from the third quarter of 1978. All counties and cities should, from now on, experiment in a number of selected units so as to gain experience in this. The work of relentlessly criticizing capitalism and eliminating its social habits is work which should be performed at all times without delay. Criticism should be immediately conducted when and where capitalist activities are discovered. Every prefecture and county should, in light of [words indistinct] emphatically grasp and eliminate major manifestations of capitalist tendencies.

2. Vigorously grasp industrial and agricultural production and realize a new leap forward. At present all rural work should be carried out with the focus on spring plowing and universally and effectively fulfill the following five tasks:

A. Fulfill all plans. All farms and production brigades should create all-time records in and surpass the norm for grain output. They should cultivate good and adequate grain with emphasis on wheat, soybeans and beets, and this should be carried out according to the state-assigned plan. We should mobilize the masses to discuss this matter and be sure it is implemented in all communes, brigades and [words indistinct].

B. Carry out all measures for production. Efforts should be made to mobilize the masses to conduct an investigation commune by commune and brigade by brigade and see how their preparations for spring plowing are carried out. We should effectively grasp irrigation work, fertilizer, machinery and seeds and insure that the task of bringing 5 to 6 million mou of wheatfields and the same amount of ricefields under irrigation is fulfilled. [words indistinct] we should carry out a crash campaign and adopt various effective measures to guarantee the quality and quantity of night soil, and be sure that its quality is above or at least not lower than last year's standard. The work of checking and repairing farm machinery should be completed by the end of March, and we should be certain the quantity of farm machinery in use is adequate and its quality good. Spring plowing should be carried out early and in a timely manner, and the time required for sowing should be shortened. Sowing can best be carried out at one time. The growth of seedlings should be protected and maintained. Attention should be paid to the sufficient preparation of supplemental seedlings.

C. Carry out economic policy concerning rural areas. Efforts should be made to do a good job in the practice of distribution according to work and in the system of fixed labor quotas and [words indistinct] so that the problem regarding a shortage of labor force working on the forefront of production can be solved and administrative work can be improved. We should establish a system of responsibility in production and practice frugality and democracy in building communes. All comrades being dispatched from agricultural departments must select several communes and brigades, so they can carry out, in selected places, the 60 articles on agriculture--the revised draft--and sum up experiences.

D. Strengthen the leadership of organizations. From now on cadres of various localities, communes and brigades and of farms should participate in labor and take the lead in working at the forefront of production. Regarding some existing practical questions arising from spring plowing and, in particular, the question concerning funds, oil seeds and material supplies, efforts should be made to organize all departments concerned to solve these with joint efforts. We should also grasp model cases and root out the phenomena in which no one accepts responsibility. It is absolutely forbidden to delay solving these questions only because our leading authorities fail to understand the situation. Therefore it is definitely necessary to strengthen leadership, especially in major grain producing counties, Tachai counties and counties that have suffered from natural adversities and to solve problems in the places where such problems arise.

E. Carry out transitional experiments at selected places. All counties should have at least two to three or three to five selected places where brigades may become the basic accounting units instead of production teams. Every selected place should organize a small group to concretely carry out this work, so as to unceasingly accumulate experience. In order to do a good job in spring plowing this year we must promote the spirit of relying on our own efforts.

All people's brigades and state farms should work painstakingly and rely on their own efforts. We should emphasize mobilization of the masses and the tapping of potentials. Industrial and agricultural production should have a good start in the first quarter of this year. From 20 March to the end of June we should carry out emulation drives to score good achievements within 100 days. April and May should be months for achieving high yields. In June we should achieve the goal of fulfilling more than one-half of the annual production plan by mid-year.

The major task for the industrial and communications front this year is to grasp two accelerations and one consolidation:

A. Accelerate industrial development and insure that the ratio of annual increase is above 10 percent. The key point of industrial production is to accelerate the rate of development in coal, electricity, iron and steel. It is necessary to grasp not only the production and generation of coal and electricity but also the improvement of coal and power enterprises.

B. Accelerate the development rate in building Taching-type enterprises. A total of 20 percent of large and medium-sized enterprises and a total of 10 percent of small enterprises should be built into Taching-type ones in this year. All trades and industries, all prefectures municipalities and counties should have their vanguards and model units. In the movement to learn from Taching we should actively launch socialist emulation drives, promote emulation within each unit to assure success in emulation with other units, and use emulation with other units to stimulate emulation within each unit.

C. Exert efforts to sincerely make a success of the consolidation work of enterprises and do a good job in consolidating one-third of all enterprises in accordance with required standards within this year, and see to it that all enterprises will be well consolidated within 3 years. Comrades being dispatched from the industrial and communications front must conduct an inspection concerning agricultural-oriented products such as farm machinery, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and plastic sheets, and make contributions to insuring that all-time records are set in grain output.

Investment in capital construction this year is 50 percent more than last year and construction is characterized by its large scale with many major projects pressing time limits and high quality requirements. Therefore, we should: A) grasp the implementation of all projects, and carry them out in sequence, concentrating all efforts in this; B) make full use of working manpower and make good arrangements for available manpower. If insufficient manpower is available at construction sites, this may be supplemented with idle manpower in urban areas. Labor groups may also be organized to participate in construction. It is necessary to raise standards for mechanizing buildings on a wide scale and raise labor productivity; C) do a good job in preparation of building materials, particularly making effective arrangements for cement, bricks and tile; D) effectively handle the problem of three waste materials--waste liquid, waste gas and solid waste--in every building project. Projects which are not combined with plans for handling the three waste materials will not be approved; E) carry out consolidation of all work in a down-to-earth manner and strictly prevent additional construction outside of plans. It is necessary to check bad bourgeois tendencies in capital construction and to solve problems of low quality, high cost and delays in construction work.

The work of financial and trade organs should first involve improvements in daily grain consumption by communes and brigades afflicted with natural disasters as well as for the members of poor brigades, helping in particular those counties, communes and brigades which have sustained difficulties due to successive natural disasters. These problems should be solved one by one. Secondly, they should effectively deal with the supply of means of production, doing a particularly good job in supplying oil for production and seeds for those areas afflicted with natural disasters. Third, they should properly arrange production funds, and place funding emphasis mainly on the need for fuel oil, chemical fertilizer and irrigation equipment. Fourth, they should firmly grasp the work of switching losses to profits in finance, particularly carrying out this work among the major trades and enterprises. Trades and enterprises which fail to fulfil the state assignments should be reduced in number, be checked one by one, and be given a limited time to solve their problems. As for those who violate financial and economic discipline, they should be dealt with strictly. In 1978 efforts should be made to solve problems involving increasing industrial production, but decreasing financial income, as well serious losses in grain management.

3. Improve the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production. Party committees at all levels should have the issue of the people's livelihood at heart, include it on the daily agenda and provide all necessary conditions for solving urgent problems in regard to the people's living conditions. The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee urged all municipalities and cities to proceed from specific realities, make up their mind to solve several practical problems concerning the people's livelihood, and insure that outstanding achievements are scored every year. It is necessary to supply sufficient potable water to residents and supply sufficient vegetables in the summer. In autumn, sufficient vegetables should be reserved for winter. This work should be performed by individuals, but mainly by the state and collectives [words indistinct].

There should be a firm determination to improve the appearance of cities, social order, environmental hygiene, regulation of traffic and public security. At the same time efforts should be made to gradually improve housing conditions. In solving housing problems, the most fundamental step is to carry out the principle of building small cities and towns and, following the 7 May road, combine the efforts of urban and rural areas and the affairs of workers and peasants. It is necessary to improve big and middle-sized cities, mining and forest areas, reverse the tendency to transfer counties and towns into cities, scatter industrial plants and factories, do a good job of running commune and brigade-run enterprises and realize the combination of industry and agriculture and the industrialization of communes.

4. Vigorously grasp the implementation of policies and go all out to improve work style. All our work hinges on policies. All our work is the process and result of implementing policies. Thus only by conscientiously grasping and carrying out policies will it be possible to end turmoil, restore order and clarify right and wrong. To deepen exposure, criticism and investigation the key is to grasp policies. To strengthen leading bodies it is necessary to carry out cadre policy. To top the past record in grain output it is necessary to implement various policies in rural areas. First of all, the principle of to each according to his work should be carried out in order to bring into play the enthusiasm of peasants. To bring into play the enthusiasm of workers there is also a series of policies in plants which should be implemented. With regard to the field of science and knowledge, there are more policies to be carried out. In addition, there are also policies regarding the united front work which require implementation.

Comrades settled in grassroot units and comrades remaining in organs should all conscientiously grasp the implementation of policies in all fields, eradicate residual trepidation, bring into play all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united and, under the leadership of Chair Hua start a new Long March to advance all work. To carry out all work, there is another issue which should be solved--the issue of work style. We should work hard, strive to thoroughly eliminate the gang's habits and ways of doing things and revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style. This is the most important guarantee for realizing the four modernizations, and a fundamental task in party building. We should score new achievements in bringing about new social habits.

The four points mentioned above are made in view of the work of the entire province. Then what should cadres do in a specific unit? They must proceed from reality, grasp the main contradiction and help solve problems which need to be immediately solved. They should not scatter their strength.

In conclusion, Comrade Yang I-chen made several demands concerning cadres who were about to leave for grassroot units. He said:

1. It is necessary to help solve problems in grassroots units. Before leaving, it is necessary to effectively organize the ranks in keeping with the principle of clear-cut division of labor. Except for those few people who stay in prefectures and counties for discussions, the majority of cadres should go to basic-level units, to the fronts and to specific areas. In gaining experience in grassroot units and conducting discussions, it is necessary to go thoroughly assess the situation and carry out investigation and research, make direct contact with cadres at basis levels and poor and lower-middle peasants and old workers, listening to their opinions and obtaining first hand material and complete understanding of the situation so as to help them solve practical problems in a down-to-earth way.

2. It is necessary to establish a system of personal responsibility. Both comrades settled in grassroot units and those remaining in organs should establish and foster a strict system of personal responsibility, a sense of urgency and a spirit of scaling heights.

When one goes to a country, commune, brigade or plant he must help grasp well the work there and shoulder the responsibility. Comrades who go to selected grassroot units for gaining experience should perform their work patiently and genuinely and sum up experience. Those who have conscientiously performed their work and scored outstanding achievements should be criticized.

3. It is necessary to persist in participating in collective labor. Efforts should be made to bring into play the work style of plain living and hard struggle, to endure the greatest hardships, to work hard with workers and peasants and to maintain closer ties with the masses.

4. It is necessary to strictly forbid extravagant eating and drinking and combat waste.

5. It is necessary to strengthen organization and leadership. Leaders should take the lead and a definite number of backbone forces should be assigned in carrying out the campaign to go to grassroots units. It is necessary to organize well the ranks. Standing Committee members and vice chairmen of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees should be in charge of the work of prefectures, and leading cadres of departments, offices, committees and bureaus should be in charge of the work of counties and banners.

All prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners should organize cadres to go to grassroot units. Cadres at the provincial level should work together with comrades at prefecture, municipal and county levels, so as to stir an upsurge among provinces, prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners. Under the unified leadership of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, each specific department should be responsible for its share of work in the campaign to go to grassroot units. Comrades remaining in organs should be responsible for the work of comrades who have gone to grassroot units and do a good job in supporting them.

PARTY SECRETARY TELLS LIAONING RALLY OF NPC GUIDELINES

SK201325Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 14 March Comrade Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress conveyed at a rally the impressive atmosphere and guidelines of the first session of the Fifth NPC to nearly 30,000 party members and cadres of provincial-level departments, workers and masses. The rally was sponsored by the Liaoning CCP Committee and the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally.

Comrade Jen Chung-i said: Chairman Hua's work report, which set the hearts of people aflame, summarized the struggles in the past 3 years and established the general task for [words indistinct] which was to resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment in a deepgoing way, and make China a great, powerful socialist state with the four modernizations of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of this century.

After enthusiastically describing the impressive atmosphere and the guidelines of the congress in detail, Comrade Jen Chung-i said: The gang of four, its sworn follower and other followers and cohorts in Liaoning spread many reactionary fallacies, did many evil things, [words indistinct] held many so-called theoretical symposiums, created many so-called new (?viewpoints), concocted many sinister materials and fostered many sinister typical examples. Have we criticized them all? Have we thoroughly criticized them theoretically? No, we have not; we are far from doing so. There were people trying to keep the lid on investigation work; there were also people taking the same attitude toward conducting mass criticism. They protected the fallacies of the gang and its sworn follower. In publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, we must categorize under specific subjects the various fallacies spread by the gang, its sworn follower and other followers and cohorts in Liaoning, urge the masses to criticize them one by one and clarify right and wrong on the question of line, so that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will be carried out in a comprehensive and accurate way.

In line with Chairman Hua's call of comprehensively achieving the four modernizations by the end of this century and the 10-year plan for developing the national economy, Comrade Jen Chung-i set the tasks for our province: Accelerate industrial and agricultural production and other work without fail and create a new high tide in socialist economic and cultural construction. He stressed the need to resolutely make a success of agricultural production and lay a solid foundation for agriculture. We should clearly understand the importance and pressing nature of this problem and see to it that secretaries assume responsibility for and people participate in accelerating agriculture in a big way.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

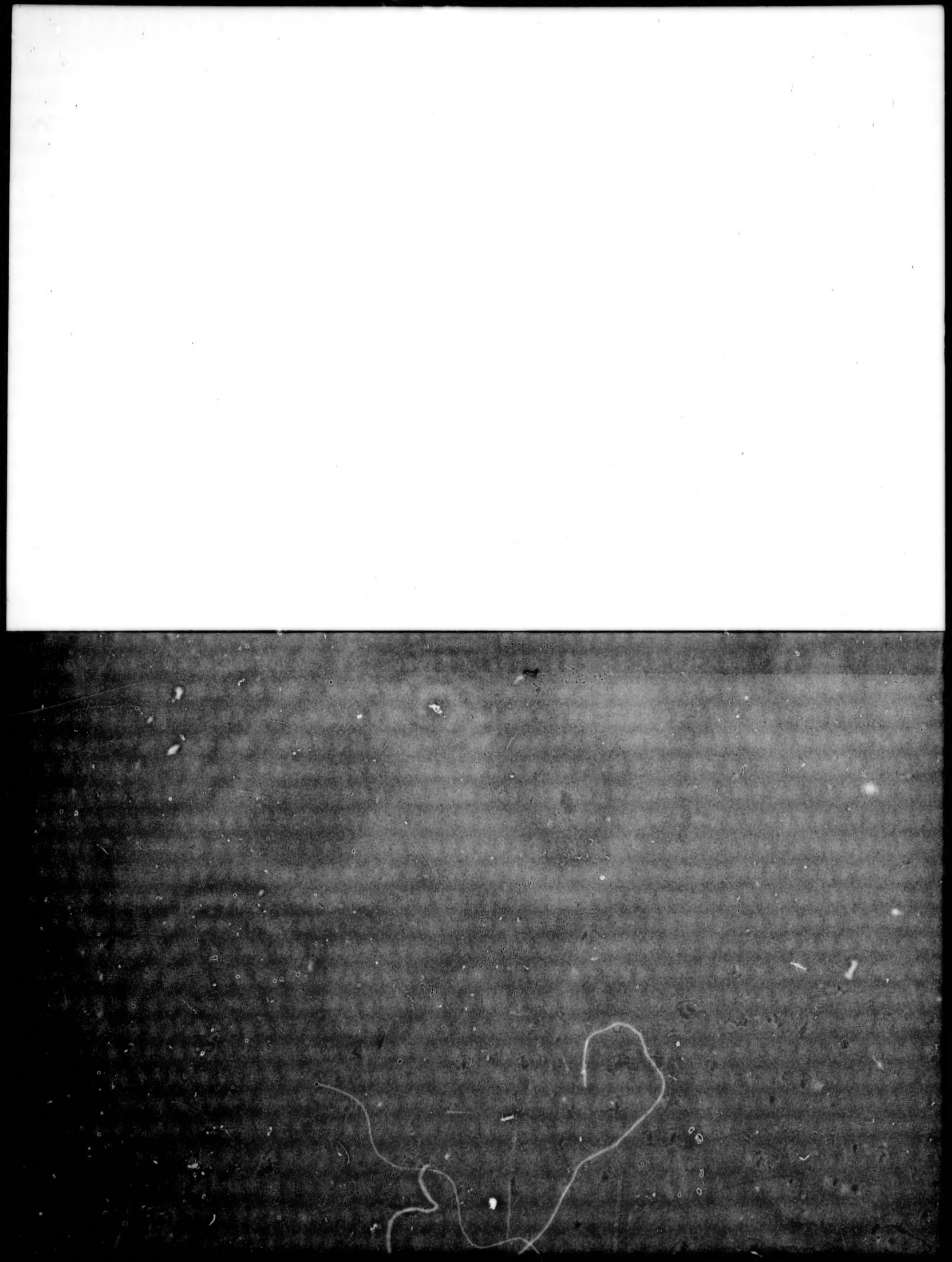
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